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               E ROBERTS C/AU
L1          125 S E3
               E ROBERTS C T/AU
L2           28 S E4
               E ROBERTS CLAIRE/AU
L3           32 S E3,E7
               E OWENS P/AU
L4            3 S E3
               E OWENS PHILLIP/AU
L5           32 S E3-E9
L6          218 S L1-L5
L7           42 S L6 AND (CYTOTROPHOBLAST OR CELL OR DIFFERENTATION OR MIGRATIO

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:01:19 ON 18 OCT 2005
               E ROBERTS C/AU
L8          413 S E3,E31
               E ROBERTS CLAIRE/AU
L9           25 S E3,E7
               E OWENS P/AU
L10          18 S E3
               E OWENS PH/AU
L11          27 S E4-E10
L12         482 S L8-L11
L13         247 S L12 AND (CONFERENCE/DT OR 00520/CC)
L14          46 S L13 AND (CYTOTROPHOBLAST OR CELL OR DIFFERENTATION OR MIGRATI

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:06:33 ON 18 OCT 2005
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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:727947 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Patterns of polymorphism and divergence in stress-related yeast proteins
AUTHOR(S): Bowen, Suzanne; **Roberts, Claire**; Wheals, Alan E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Genetics, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE2 7RH, UK
SOURCE: Yeast (2005), 22(8), 659-668
CODEN: YESTE3; ISSN: 0749-503X
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Yeast genomes contain variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs) within coding regions of DNA. A significant number of these genes are involved in **cell** rescue, defense and virulence and are regulated by genetic elements associated with stress. Alleles that encode variable length, single amino acid tracts, are mainly associated with transcription and proteins localized within the nucleus. Alleles that encode proteins containing oligopeptide repeats or minisatellites are over-represented in **cell** wall and extracellular space locations. Functional anal. of the latter group reveals that these proteins are involved in biogenesis of cellular components and in interaction with the cellular environment, especially in relation to stress resistance, heat shock response, temperature perception and adhesion. A significantly high number of these proteins have regions rich in threonine and/or serine that contain repeated sequences, variable in length within yeast species. DNA sequences encoding serine- and/or threonine-rich regions give rise to polymorphic alleles and therefore may confer a selective advantage to **cells.** We propose that these regions are the focus of mutational and recombination events that, when coupled with directed selection, may contribute to genetic variation within stress-related genes.
REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:372540 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404793
TITLE: Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor alleviates adverse consequences of embryo culture on fetal Growth trajectory and placental morphogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Sjoeblom, Cecilia; **Roberts, Claire T.**; Wikland, Matts; Robertson, Sarah A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertilitetscentrum AB and University of Goeteborg, Goeteborg, S-41345, Swed.
SOURCE: Endocrinology (2005), 146(5), 2142-2153
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Growth factors secreted by the female reproductive tract promote development of the preimplantation embryo and potentially act as epigenetic determinants of postimplantation developmental competence and pregnancy outcome. In a comprehensive embryo transfer study in mice, we examined the late gestational and postnatal effects of embryo exposure to the cytokine granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF),

identified as a key physiol. regulator of **cell** number and viability in mouse and human blastocysts. Embryo development in culture in the absence of GM-CSF restricted fetal growth, accelerated postnatal growth, and increased adult body mass and adiposity in offspring compared with in vivo-grown embryos, especially in males. Addition of GM-CSF to embryo culture medium increased the proportion of transferred embryos that generated viable progeny and alleviated the effects of in vitro culture on fetal and postnatal growth trajectory but did not prevent programming of adult obesity. Placental morphogenesis was modified by embryo culture, which inhibited development of labyrinthine exchange tissue and adversely altered some structural correlates of placental transfer function. GM-CSF reversed the effect of culture on labyrinthine growth and increased the surface area of placental trophoblast available for nutrient exchange. These findings indicate that the detrimental influence of embryo culture on fetal viability and growth may be largely mediated through altered placental morphogenesis and can be alleviated by GM-CSF. This demonstrates that embryonic exposure to GM-CSF is essential for normal placental development and fetal growth.

REFERENCE COUNT: 79 THERE ARE 79 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:886507 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:392311
TITLE: Growth and function of the normal human placenta
AUTHOR(S): Gude, Neil M.; **Roberts, Claire T.**; Kalionis, Bill; King, Roger G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Perinatal Medicine, Royal Women's Hospital, Carlton, 3053, Australia
SOURCE: Thrombosis Research (2004), 114(5-6), 397-407
CODEN: THBRAA; ISSN: 0049-3848
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. The placenta is the highly specialized organ of pregnancy that supports the normal growth and development of the fetus. Growth and function of the placenta are precisely regulated and coordinated to ensure the exchange of nutrients and waste products between the maternal and fetal circulatory systems operates at maximal efficiency. The main functional units of the placenta are the chorionic villi within which fetal blood is separated by only three or four **cell** layers (placental membrane) from maternal blood in the surrounding intervillous space. After implantation, trophoblast **cells** proliferate and differentiate along two pathways described as villous and extravillous. Non-migratory, villous **cytotrophoblast cells** fuse to form the multi-nucleated syncytiotrophoblast, which forms the outer epithelial layer of the chorionic villi. It is at the terminal branches of the chorionic villi that the majority of fetal/maternal exchange occurs. Extravillous trophoblast **cells** migrate into the decidua and remodel uterine arteries. This facilitates blood flow to the placenta via dilated, compliant vessels, unresponsive to maternal vasomotor control. The placenta acts to provide oxygen and nutrients to the fetus, while removing carbon dioxide and other waste products. It metabolizes a number of substances and can release metabolic products into maternal and/or fetal circulations. The placenta can help to protect the fetus against certain xenobiotic mols., infections and maternal diseases. In addition, it releases hormones into both the maternal and fetal circulations to affect pregnancy, metabolism, fetal growth, parturition and other functions. Many placental functional changes occur that accommodate the increasing

delivery systems holds promise for a new type of therapeutic angiogenic device.

REFERENCE COUNT: 68 THERE ARE 68 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:760219 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:268310
TITLE: A gene-expression signature as a predictor of survival in breast cancer
AUTHOR(S): van de Vijver, M.; He, Y. D.; van't Veer, L. J.; Dai, H.; Hart, A. A.; Voskuil, D. W.; Schreiber, G. J.; Peterse, J. L.; **Roberts, C.**; Marton, M. J.; Parrish, M.; Atsma, D.; Witteveen, A.; Glas, A.; Delahaye, L.; van der Velde, T.; Bartelink, H.; Rodenhuis, S.; Rutgers, E.; Friend, S. H.; Bernards, R.; Agnese, Valentina; Russo, Antonio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Italy
SOURCE: Women's Oncology Review (2003), 3(2), 123-124
CODEN: WOROAR; ISSN: 1473-3404
PUBLISHER: Parthenon Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. The research by van de Vijver et al. (2003) entitled "A gene expression signature as a predictor of survival in breast cancer" is reviewed with commentary and refs. The study showed that the gene-expression prognosis profile obtained from the anal. of 70 genes involved in the **cell** cycle, metastasis and angiogenesis in younger patients with stage I or II breast cancer can be considered as a more powerful predictor of disease outcome than traditional clinicopathol. features such as tumor size and the use of adjuvant chemotherapy.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:173771 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:201350
TITLE: Regulation of **cytotrophoblast cell** differentiation and **cell migration**
INVENTOR(S): **Roberts, Claire; Owens, Phillip**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Adelaide, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003018781	A1	20030306	WO 2002-AU1226	20020830

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,

CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2458972	AA	20030306	CA 2002-2458972	20020830
EP 1432790	A1	20040630	EP 2002-766939	20020830
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2005100549	A1	20050512	US 2004-789105	20040227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2001-7331 A	20010830
			WO 2002-AU1226 W	20020830

AB The present invention is predicated on the discovery of certain interactions between cellular growth factors and opposing actions that control differentiation and **migration** or invasion of **cytotrophoblasts** into the uterine endometrium during pregnancy. Insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) and latent transforming growth factor beta (TGFβ), the inactive precursor of TGFβ, complete for binding to the cation-independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor. IGF-II prevents latent TGFβ binding to the CIM6P receptor. The invention therefore offers a method of regulating and directing **cytotrophoblast** differentiation and function based on the interaction between IGF-II, latent TGFβ and the CIM6P receptor. There is disclosed a method of regulating **cytotrophoblast** and stem **cell** differentiation and **migration** characterized by adjusting levels of insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) available for binding to the cation-independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor. The discovery may be applied to embryonic or adult stem **cells** to control their differentiation and migratory behavior.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:315840 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:57900

TITLE: The effect of SB-269970-A, a 5-HT7 receptor antagonist, on 5-HT release and **cell** firing

AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Langmead, C. J.; Soffin, E. M.; Davies, C. H.; Lacroix, L.; Heidbreder, C. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscience Research, GlaxoSmithKline, Harlow, CM19 5AW, UK

SOURCE: Monitoring Molecules in Neuroscience, Proceedings of the International Conference on In Vivo Methods, 9th, Dublin, Ireland, June 16-19, 2001 (2001), 348-350. Editor(s): O'Connor, William T. University College Dublin: Dublin, Ire.
CODEN: 69CMPU; ISBN: 1-902277-47-3

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of the 5-HT7 receptor antagonist, SB-269970-A, on 5-HT release and **cell** firing was evaluated. In vitro **cell** firing was measured from the rat dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN), in vitro 5-HT release was examined from rat cortex and DRN and in vivo 5-HT release was determined in dialysis samples from the rat medial prefrontal cortex. SB-269970-A did not affect [3H]5-HT release from rat cortex while the 5-HT1B receptor antagonist, SB-224289, considerably potentiated [3H]5-HT release. The lack of effect of SB-269970-A in cortical slices indicated that the 5-HT7 receptor is not a terminal autoreceptor. SB-269970 did not affect DRN **cell** firing, however it produced an inhibition of 5-HT release in the DRN under conditions of increased 5-HT tone, suggesting that an endogenous 5-HT tone on 5-HT7 receptor could increase

5-HT release but could be offset by decreases in 5-HT release through activation of 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D autoreceptor. Dialysis measurements showed that the overall effect of systemic administration of the 5-HT7 receptor antagonist was to decrease 5-HT release at the terminal.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:310787 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:288308
TITLE: SB-236057-A: A selective 5-HT1B receptor inverse agonist
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, Claire**; Watson, Jeanette; Price, Gary W.; Middlemiss, Derek N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Psychiatry Centre of Excellence for Drug Discovery, Harlow, Essex, UK
SOURCE: CNS Drug Reviews (2001), 7(4), 433-444
CODEN: CDREFB; ISSN: 1080-563X
PUBLISHER: Neva Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. 5-HT1B autoreceptors are involved in the control of extracellular 5-HT levels from both the terminal and **cell** body regions of serotonergic neurons. In this manuscript the authors review the pharmacol. and pharmacokinetic data available for the selective and potent 5-HT1B receptor inverse agonist, SB-236057-A (1'-ethyl-5-(2'-methyl-4'-(5-methyl-1,3,4 -oxadiazolyl-2-yl)biphenyl-4-carbonyl) -2,3,6,7-tetrahydrospiro {furo[2,3-f]indole-3,4'-piperidine} hydrochloride). SB 236057-A was shown to have high affinity for human 5-HT1B receptors (pKi = 8.2) and displays 80 or more fold selectivity for the human 5-HT1B receptor over other 5-HT receptors and a range of addnl. receptors, ion channels, and enzymes. In functional studies at human 5-HT1B receptors SB-236057-A displayed inverse agonism (pA2 = 8.9) using [35S]GTPγS binding, and silent antagonism (pA2 = 9.2) using cAMP accumulation. SB-236057-A also acted as an antagonist at the 5-HT terminal autoreceptor as measured by [3H]5-HT release from elec. stimulated guinea pig and human cortical slices. In the guinea pig, pharmacokinetic anal. demonstrated that SB-236057-A was bioavailable and according to in vivo pharmacodynamic assays it enters brain and has a long duration of action. Importantly no side effect liability was evident at relevant doses from anxiogenic, cardiovascular, sedative, or migraine viewpoints. In vivo microdialysis studies demonstrated that SB-236057-A is an antagonist in the guinea pig cortex but has no effect on extracellular 5-HT levels per se. In contrast, SB-236057-A increased extracellular 5-HT levels in the guinea pig dentate gyrus. This increase in 5-HT release was comparable to that observed after 14 days of paroxetine administration. SB-236057-A was a useful tool in confirming that, in either guinea pigs or humans, the terminal 5-HT autoreceptor is of the 5-HT1B subtype. It appears that acute 5-HT1B receptor blockade, by virtue of increased 5-HT release in the dentate gyrus, may provide a rapidly acting antidepressant.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:561564 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:236345
TITLE: SB-272183, a selective 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D

receptor antagonist in native tissue
AUTHOR(S): Watson, J.; **Roberts, C.**; Scott, C.; Kendall, I.; Collin, L.; Day, N. C.; Harries, M. H.; Soffin, E.; Davies, C. H.; Randall, A. D.; Heightman, T.; Gaster, L.; Wyman, P.; Parker, C.; Price, G. W.; Middlemiss, D. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscience Research and Department of Medicinal Chemistry, GlaxoSmithKline, New Frontiers Science Park, Essex, CM19 5AW, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology (2001), 133(6), 797-806
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A novel compound, SB-272183, has been shown to have high affinity for human 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D receptors with pKi values of 8.0, 8.1 and 8.7 resp. and is at least 30 fold selective over a range of other receptors. [35S]-GTPγS binding studies showed that SB-272183 acts as a partial agonist at human recombinant 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D receptors with intrinsic activities of 0.4, 0.4 and 0.8 resp., compared to 5-HT. SB-272183 inhibited 5-HT-induced stimulation of [35S]-GTPγS binding at human 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptors to give pA2 values of 8.2 and 8.5 resp. However, from [35S]-GTPγS autoradiog. studies in rat and human dorsal raphe nucleus, SB-272183 did not display intrinsic activity up to 10 μM but did block 5-HT-induced stimulation of [35S]-GTPγS binding. From electrophysiol. studies in rat raphe slices in vitro, SB-272183 did not effect **cell** firing rate up to 1 μM but was able to attenuate (+)8-OH-DPAT-induced inhibition of **cell** firing to give an apparent pKb of 7.1. SB-272183 potentiated elec.-stimulated [3H]-5-HT release from rat and guinea pig cortical slices at 100 and 1000 nM, similar to results previously obtained with the 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D receptor antagonist, GR 127935. Fast cyclic voltammetry studies in rat dorsal raphe nucleus showed that SB-272183 could block sumatriptan-induced inhibition of 5-HT efflux, with an apparent pKb of 7.2, but did not effect basal efflux up to 1 μM. These studies show that, in vitro, SB-272183 acts as an antagonist at native tissue 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D receptors.
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:508470 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:221759
TITLE: Chronic effect of insulin-like growth factor I on renin synthesis, secretion, and renal function in fetal sheep
AUTHOR(S): Marsh, Amanda C.; Gibson, Karen J.; Wu, June; **Owens, Phillip C.**; Owens, Julie A.; Lumbers, Eugenie R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Physiology and Pharmacology, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, 2052, Australia
SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology (2001), 281(1, Pt. 2), R318-R326
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
PUBLISHER: American Physiological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In the adult, insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) increases glomerular

filtration rate (GFR) and renal blood flow (RBF) during both acute and chronic treatment. To study its effects on the developing kidney, chronically catheterized fetal sheep (120 days gestation) were infused i.v. for up to 10 days with 80 μg/h IGF-I or vehicle (0.1% BSA in saline). In contrast to previous acute studies in adult rats and humans, after 4 h of IGF-I fetal GFR and RBF were unchanged. Fractional sodium resorption increased. However, by 4 days, GFR per kg had risen by 35%, whereas RBF remained unchanged. Tubular growth and maturation may have occurred, as proximal tubular sodium resorption increased by .apprx.35%. Therefore, despite a marked increase in filtered sodium (.apprx.30%), fractional sodium resorption did not change. Although the effects of IGF-I on renal function were delayed, plasma renin activity and concentration were both elevated after 4 h and remained high at 4 days. Despite this, arterial pressure and heart rate did not change. Kidneys of IGF-I-infused fetuses weighed .apprx.30% more and contained .apprx.75% more renin than control fetuses. Thus, in the fetus, the renal effects of long-term IGF-I infusion are very different from the adult, possibly because IGF-I stimulated kidney growth.

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:432277 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:155149
TITLE: The effect of temperature on the efficiency of multi-quantum well solar **cells**
AUTHOR(S): Ballard, I.; Barnham, K. W. J.; Nelson, J.; Connolly, J. P.; **Roberts, C.**; Roberts, J. S.; Pate, M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2BZ, UK
SOURCE: European Commission, [Report] EUR (1998), EUR 18656, 2nd World Conference on Photovoltaic Solar Energy Conversion, 1998, Volume III, 3624-3626
CODEN: CECED9; ISSN: 1018-5593
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: English

AB We present a definitive study of the measured effect of temperature on the efficiency of quantum well solar **cells.** The temperature dependence of AlxGa1-xAs/GaAs multi-quantum well solar **cells** (x = 20% and 30%) is compared to AlxGa1-xAs and GaAs control **cells** without wells in a 3200 K blackbody spectrum. Predicted behavior is given under air-mass 1.5 Global illumination by extrapolation using the measured external quantum efficiency. A better temperature dependence of efficiency and open-circuit voltage for the multi-quantum well **cells** than their control **cells** is demonstrated. The improvement appears to result from a reduction in dark current temperature dependence in the quantum well **cells** rather than an improvement in the short-circuit current.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:381912 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:124908
TITLE: Simulating multiple quantum well solar **cells**
AUTHOR(S): Connolly, James P.; Nelson, Jenny; Barnham, Keith W. J.; Ballard, Ian; **Roberts, C.**; Roberts, J. S.; Foxon, C. T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2BZ, UK
SOURCE: Conference Record of the IEEE Photovoltaic Specialists Conference (2000), 28th, 1304-1307
CODEN: CRCNDP; ISSN: 0160-8371
PUBLISHER: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The quantum well solar **cell** (QWSC) has been proposed as a route to higher efficiency than that attainable by homojunction devices. Previous studies have established that carriers escape the quantum wells with high efficiency in forward bias and contribute to the photocurrent. Progress in resolving the efficiency limits of these **cells** has been dogged by the lack of a theor. model reproducing both the enhanced carrier generation and enhanced recombination due to the quantum wells. Here we present a model which calcs. the incremental generation and recombination due to the QWs and is verified by modeling the exptl. light and dark current-voltage characteristics of a range of III-V quantum well structures. We find that predicted dark currents are significantly greater than experiment if we use lifetimes derived from homostructure devices. Successful simulation of light and dark currents can be obtained only by introducing a parameter which represents a reduction in the quasi-Fermi level separation

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:282230 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:321148
TITLE: The effect of SB-269970, a 5-HT7 receptor antagonist, on 5-HT release from serotonergic terminals and **cell** bodies
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, Claire**; Allen, Lucy; Langmead, Christopher J.; Hagan, Jim J.; Middlemiss, Derek N.; Price, Gary W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuroscience Research, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, New Frontiers Science Park, Essex, CM19 5AW, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology (2001), 132(7), 1574-1580
CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The presence of 5-HT7 receptor mRNA and protein in 5-HT neurons suggests that this receptor may act as a 5-HT autoreceptor. In this study, the effect of the 5-HT7 receptor antagonist, SB-269970, was investigated on 5-HT release in the guinea pig and rat cortex and the rat dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN), using the techniques of in vitro [3H]-5-HT release or fast cyclic voltammetry, resp. Cortical slices were loaded with [3H]-5-HT and release was evoked by elec. stimulation. 5-CT inhibited the evoked release of [3H]-5-HT in a concentration-dependent manner. SB-269970 had no significant effect on [3H]-5-HT release while the 5-HT1B receptor antagonist, SB-224289 significantly potentiated [3H]-5-HT release. In addition, SB-269970 was unable to attenuate the 5-CT-induced inhibition of release while SB-224289 produced a rightward shift of the 5-CT response, generating estimated pKB values of 7.8 and 7.6 at the guinea pig and rat terminal 5-HT autoreceptors resp. Rat DRN slices were elec. stimulated and the evoked 5-HT efflux detected by voltammetric anal. 8-OH-DPAT

inhibited evoked 5-HT efflux and was fully reversed by WAY 100635. SB-269970 had no effect on either 5-HT efflux per se or 8-OH-DPAT-induced inhibition of 5-HT efflux. In addition, 5-CT inhibited 5-HT efflux in a concentration-dependent manner. SB-269970 was unable to attenuate the 5-CT-induced inhibition of 5-HT efflux. In conclusion, we were unable to provide evidence to suggest a 5-HT autoreceptor role for 5-HT7 receptors. However, investigations with more selective 5-HT7 receptor agonists are needed to confirm the data reported here.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:651175 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:432
TITLE: Solubilisation of a novel anticonvulsant binding site from pig cortical membranes
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Bond, B.; White, I. R.; Herdon, H. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: UK
SOURCE: Journal of Receptor and Signal Transduction Research (2000), 20(2 & 3), 167-186
CODEN: JRETET; ISSN: 1079-9893
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The present study describes the solubilization of the novel anticonvulsant, SB-204269, binding site from pig cortical membranes. Throughout the study the binding of a close analog of this compound, [125I]-SB-217644 (trans-6-acetyl-4S-(3-iodobenzoylamino)-3,4-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-2H-benzo[b]pyran-3R-ol) was used to monitor the success of the solubilization procedure. [125I]-SB-217644 was an ideal mechanistic tool for quantifying the binding to this novel anticonvulsant site, with a high specific activity and affinity (KD of 3 nmol/L). Optimum conditions for the solubilization of this anticonvulsant binding site were investigated using a multifactorial exptl. design to assess a large number of variables. Detergent type, detergent-protein ratio, absence of Mg2+ and temperature were deemed to be important factors. However, the increases observed in binding site specific activity were minimal compared with those achieved for yields. Maximum percentage yields of binding activity (25%) were achieved with a low concentration of the zwitterionic detergent, CHAPS, in the presence of a low protein concentration This yield was further enhanced on combining mixts. of detergents. The highest recovery (37%) was achieved with a 50:50 (v:v; 1.5 + critical micelle concentration) mixture of the ionic detergent, sodium cholate, and the non-ionic detergent, MEGA-10. In summary, the authors report the successful solubilization of a novel anticonvulsant binding site, identified by its selective affinity for SB-204269 and its analogs. The recovery of nearly 40% of the target binding sites from the starting material should provide a good starting point for the purification of this protein.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:627206 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:261436
TITLE: The effect of SB-236057-A, a selective 5-HT1B receptor inverse agonist, on in vivo extracellular 5-HT levels

in the freely-moving guinea-pig
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Hatcher, P.; Hagan, J. J.; Austin, N. E.; Jeffrey, P.; Wyman, P.; Gaster, L. M.; Routledge, C.; Middlemiss, D. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuroscience Research, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Essex, CM19 5AW, UK
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology (2000), 362(2), 177-183
CODEN: NSAPCC; ISSN: 0028-1298
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB 5-HT1B autoreceptors are involved in the control of extracellular 5-HT levels from both the terminal and **cell** body regions of serotonergic neurons. In this study the authors report on the effect of a selective and potent 5-HT1B receptor inverse agonist, SB-236057-A (1'-ethyl-5-(2'-methyl-4'-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazolyl-2-yl)biphenyl-4-carbonyl)-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrospiro[furo[2,3-f]indole-3,4'-piperidine] hydrochloride), on extracellular 5-HT levels in the cortex and dentate gyrus of the freely-moving guinea-pig, using the technique of in vivo microdialysis. SB-236057-A had .apprx.23% bioavailability following oral drug administration. In vivo hypothermia pharmaco-dynamic assays demonstrated it was brain penetrant with a duration of action in excess of 18 h. SB-236057-A (0.75 mg/kg p.o.) increased extracellular 5-HT levels in the dentate gyrus to a maximum of 167% of basal but had no effect in the frontal cortex. However, a small increase in cortical 5-HT levels (117% of basal) was evident at 2.5 mg/kg p.o. In addition, SB-236057-A (0.75 mg/kg and 2.5 mg/kg p.o.) antagonized the sumatriptan-induced inhibition of extracellular 5-HT levels in the guinea-pig frontal cortex. These differences were attributed to MRN-innervated regions (e.g. dentate gyrus) being more responsive to 5-HT1B receptor-mediated neg. feedback than DRN-innervated regions (e.g. frontal cortex). In the dentate gyrus, the increase in 5-HT release induced by SB-236057-A (0.75 mg/kg p.o.) was comparable to that after 14 days of paroxetine (10 mg/kg p.o.) administration, reaching a maximum of 183% of basal. These data suggest that acute 5-HT1B receptor blockade, by virtue of increased 5-HT release in the dentate gyrus, may provide a rapidly acting antidepressant.
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:252560 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:23276
TITLE: Differential effects of 5-HT1B/1D receptor antagonists in dorsal and median raphe innervated brain regions
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, Claire**; Belenguer, Ana; Middlemiss, Derek N.; Routledge, Carol
CORPORATE SOURCE: New Frontiers Science Park, Department of Neuroscience, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Essex, CM19 5AW, UK
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1998), 346(2/3), 175-180
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of SB-224289 (2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1'-methyl-5-{2'-methyl-4'-[(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl)biphenyl-4-yl]carbonyl}Furo[2,3-F]-indole-3-spiro-4'-piperidine oxalate) (4 mg/kg i.p., 5-HT1B receptor antagonist),

GR 127935 (N-[4-methoxy-3-(4-methyl-1-piperizinyl)phenyl]-2'-methyl-4'-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole-3-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-carboxamide) (0.3 mg/kg i.p., 5-HT1B/1D receptor antagonist), and paroxetine (10 mg/kg p.o.) were investigated on extracellular 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) levels in the frontal cortex, striatum and dentate gyrus of the freely moving guinea-pig with microdialysis. In the frontal cortex and striatum (dorsal raphe innervated areas), GR 127935 evoked a significant decrease in extracellular 5-HT, reaching min. of 41±12% and 32±6% of basal, resp. This decrease may be explained by antagonism of inhibitory 5-HT1B/1D receptors on raphe **cell** bodies, leading to a local increase in 5-HT, which, in turn, stimulated 5-HT1A receptors to decrease **cell** firing, and hence 5-HT release from terminals. In contrast, SB-224289 had no effect on 5-HT levels in either region. In the dentate gyrus (median raphe innervated area), GR 127935 and SB-224289 significantly increased extracellular 5-HT, reaching maxima of 146±11% and 151±19% of basal, resp. The ability of both compds. to increase 5-HT levels in the dentate gyrus suggests a lack of 5-HT1B/1D receptors in the median raphe nucleus. Paroxetine produced a small but non-significant increase in extracellular 5-HT in the frontal cortex, and a small decrease in the dentate gyrus. The lack of effect of paroxetine in terminal areas may be due to the limiting effects of **cell** body 5-HT autoreceptors. In summary, the above data demonstrate that 5-HT1B/1D receptor antagonists increase 5-HT levels in the dentate gyrus, implying that acute administration of 5-HT1B/1D receptor antagonists will achieve a similar effect to chronic selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor treatment in median raphe innervated areas. This, in turn, suggests that such compds. may be efficacious in the treatment of depression.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:588602 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:257483
TITLE: SB-216641 and BRL-15572-compounds to pharmacologically discriminate h5-HT1B and h5-HT1D receptors
AUTHOR(S): Price, G. W.; Burton, M. J.; Collin, L. J.; Duckworth, M.; Gaster, L.; Gothert, M.; Jones, B. J.; **Roberts, C.**; Watson, J. M.; Middlemiss, D. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Neuroscience, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5AW, UK
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology (1997), 356(3), 312-320
CODEN: NSAPCC; ISSN: 0028-1298
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Despite only modest homol. between h5-HT1B and h5-HT1D receptor amino acid sequences, these receptors display a remarkably similar pharmacol. To date there are few compds. which discriminate between these receptor subtypes and those with some degree of selectivity, such as ketanserin, have greater affinity for other 5-HT receptor subtypes. We now report on two compds., SB-216641 (N-[3-(2-dimethylamino)ethoxy-4-methoxyphenyl]-2'-methyl-4'-(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-carboxamide) and BRL-15572 3-[4-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl]-1,1-diphenyl-2-propanol, which display high affinity and selectivity for h5-HT1B and h5-HT1D receptors, resp. In receptor binding studies on human receptors expressed in CHO **cells**, SB-216641 has high affinity (pKi = 9.0) for h5-HT1B receptors and has 25-fold lower affinity at h5-HT1D receptors. In contrast, BRL-15572 has 60-fold higher affinity for h5-HT1D (pKi = 7.9)

than 5-HT1B receptors. Similar affinities for these compds. were determined on native tissue 5-HT1B receptors in guinea-pig striatum. Functional activities of SB-216641 and BRL-15572 were measured in a [35S]GTP-γS binding assay and in a cAMP accumulation assay on recombinant h5-HT1B and h5-HT1D receptors. Both compds. were partial agonists in these high receptor expression systems, with potencies and selectivities which correlated with their receptor binding affinities. In the cAMP accumulation assay, results from pKB measurements on the compds. again correlated with receptor binding affinities (SB-216641, pKB = 9.3 and 7.3; BRL-15572, pKB = <6 and 7.1, for h5-HT1B and h5-HT1D receptors resp.). These compds. will be useful pharmacol. agents to characterize 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D receptor mediated responses.

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:345293 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:45345
TITLE: The role of 5-HT1B/1D receptors in the modulation of 5-hydroxytryptamine levels in the frontal cortex of the conscious guinea pig
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, Claire**; Price, Gary W.; Jones, Brian J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Essex, CM195AW, UK
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (1997), 326(1), 23-30
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The role of 5-HT1B/1D receptors in modulating extracellular 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) levels in the guinea pig was investigated with the nonselective 5-HT1B/1D receptor inverse agonist, methiothepin, and the selective 5-HT1B/1D receptor partial agonists, GR 127935 and GR 125743. Extracellular 5-HT levels were measured using the technique of brain microdialysis, in the frontal cortex of the freely moving guinea pig. Extracellular 5-HT was tetrodotoxin sensitive and calcium dependent, and increased when perfused with a high concentration of K+. In addition, extracellular 5-HT levels were lowered by the 5-HT1B/1D receptor agonist, sumatriptan, and the 5-HT1A receptor agonist, 8-hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino)tetralin, while perfusion of the selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor, paroxetine, increased 5-HT in a concentration-dependent manner. Perfusion of methiothepin, GR 127935 and GR 125743 into the frontal cortex caused significant but transient increases of extracellular 5-HT. However, systemic administration of methiothepin, GR 127935 and GR 125743, at 0.3 mg/kg i.p., produced significant decreases in extracellular 5-HT, to min. of 27%, 31% and 27% of basal, resp. The increase of extracellular 5-HT, following 5-HT1B/1D receptor inverse and partial agonist perfusion into the frontal cortex, was probably a consequence of attenuation of an endogenous 5-HT tone at terminal 5-HT autoreceptors. The unexpected decrease in 5-HT levels following systemic administration may be a result of addnl. attenuation of endogenous 5-HT tone at **cell** body autoreceptors in the raphe. Such an increase in local 5-HT levels could then stimulate 5-HT1A receptors to inhibit **cell** firing and hence decrease 5-HT levels in the terminal regions. This was confirmed when co-administration of the 5-HT1A receptor antagonist, WAY 100635, attenuated the GR 127935 decrease in 5-HT.

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:66031 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:116728
TITLE: A genetically inactivated herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) vaccine provides effective protection against primary and recurrent HSV-2 disease
AUTHOR(S): Boursnell, M. E. G.; Entwisle, C.; Blakeley, D.; **Roberts, C.**; Duncan, I. A.; Chisholm, S. E.; Martin, G. M.; Jennings, R.; Ni Challanain, D.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cantab Pharmaceuticals Research Ltd., Cambridge, CB4 4GN, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Infectious Diseases (1997), 175(1), 16-25
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
PUBLISHER: University of Chicago Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A glycoprotein H (gH)-deleted herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) was evaluated as a vaccine for the prevention of HSV-induced disease. This virus, which we term a DISC (disabled infectious single cycle) virus, can only complete one replication cycle in normal **cells** and should thus be safe yet still able to stimulate broad humoral and **cell** -mediated antiviral immune responses. A gH-deleted HSV-2 virus that has been tested as a vaccine in the guinea pig model of recurrent HSV-2 infection was constructed. Animals vaccinated with DISC HSV-2 showed complete protection against primary HSV-2-induced disease, even when challenged 6 mo after vaccination. In addition, the animals were almost completely protected against recurrent disease. Even at low vaccination doses, there was a high degree of protection against primary disease. A reduction in recurrent disease symptoms was also observed following therapeutic vaccination of animals already infected with wild type HSV-2.
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:282611 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:308358
TITLE: Changes in blood and red **cell** volume in the neonatal lamb and the effect of insulin-like growth factor I
AUTHOR(S): Moritz, Karen M.; **Owens, Phillip C.**; Wintour, E. Marelyn
CORPORATE SOURCE: Howard Florey Inst. Experimental Physiology Med., Univ. Melbourne, Parkville, Australia
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology (1996), 23(2), 134-139
CODEN: CEXPB9; ISSN: 0305-1870
PUBLISHER: Blackwell
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Blood volume was measured weekly using [51Cr]-labeled red **cells** in 10 lambs from 3 to 10 wk of age. Red **cell** and plasma vols. were calculated using the measured blood volume and hematocrit. Other parameters, including plasma erythropoietin, urea, creatinine and glucose, were measured twice weekly. The results were compared to a group of five lambs that received an infusion of insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I). In control lambs, plasma volume increased linearly by 47 mL/wk over the exptl. period. Red **cell** volume only increased by 10 mL/wk during weeks 3-7, but then increased by 25 mL/wk over weeks 7-10. Hematocrit declined

from 28.0 to 24.7% over weeks 3-7 and then increased to 30.7% by week 10. In 10 control lambs infused for 8 days (starting at 22-26 days of age) with 10 mmol/L HCl, there was a decrease in plasma IGF-I concns., 3 days after the start of infusion. In five lambs infused for 8 days with IGF-I (6 μg/kg per h) plasma IGF-I concentration was maintained significantly higher than that of the controls. There was no significant difference in hematocrit, red **cell** or plasma vols. between the treatment groups and no reticulocytosis was observed Plasma erythropoietin concns. did not change over the infusion period in either group. Serum urea decreased significantly in the IGF-I infused group but serum creatinine did not change in either group during the infusion period. In both the groups, there was a significant decrease in glucose, urea and creatinine over weeks 3-10 after birth. There was no difference in growth rates between the two groups. Thus, it appears that the observed changes in hematocrit are due to a constant increase in plasma volume with varying rates of red **cell** volume increases. IGF-I infused at a dose that maintains physiol. concns. and alters protein metabolism does not result in increased erythropoietin or erythropoiesis during the neonatal period of the lamb.

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:245247 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:294411
TITLE: Voltage performance of quantum well solar **cells** in the AlxGa1-xAs/GaAs and the GaAs/InyGa1-yAs material systems
AUTHOR(S): Haarpaintner, G.; Barnes, J.; Barnham, K. W. J.; Connolly, J. P.; Dosanjh, S. S.; Nelson, J.; **Roberts, C.**; Button, C.; Hill, G.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Imperial College Science Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2BZ, UK
SOURCE: Conference Record of the IEEE Photovoltaic Specialists Conference (1994), 24th(1994 IEEE First World Conference on Photovoltaic Energy Conversion, Vol. 2), 1783-6
CODEN: CRCNDP; ISSN: 0160-8371
PUBLISHER: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The open circuit voltage Voc and reference voltage Vref, defined as a measure of the dark-current quality, have been studied for a large number of quantum well (QW) solar **cells** and homogeneous control **cells.** Samples were grown in the AlxGa1-xAs/GaAs and GaAs/InyGa1-yAs material systems. For both combinations, QW solar **cells** show a better voltage performance in Voc and Vref than one would expect from a single bandgap solar **cell** with the same effective absorption bandgap Ea. For the AlGaAs/GaAs **cells**, Voc is related to structural parameters of the QW **cells** such as the well width Lw and the Al fraction x. For the strained GaAs/InGaAs **cells** a relationship is found between Vref and the barrier width LB, which is a dominant parameter in determining strain relaxation and defect formation at a fixed In fraction.

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:821626 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:219209
TITLE: Localization of growth hormone receptor/binding protein messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) during rat fetal development: relationship to insulin-like growth factor-I mRNA

AUTHOR(S): Edmondson, S. R.; Werther, G. A.; Russell, A.; LeRoith, D.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; Beck, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Melbourne, Howard Florey Inst. Experimental Physiol. Med., Parkville, Victoria, 3052, Australia
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(10), 4602-9
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Although GH plays a key role in postnatal growth, prenatal growth is thought to be GH independent. However, recent data has shown GH receptor/binding protein (GHR/BP) to be present in rat fetal tissues as early as fetal stage E12. The aim of the present study was to investigate tissue-specific production of the GHR/BP mRNA and its relation to locally transcribed insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) mRNA in the fetus. The authors have used in situ hybridization to localize GHR/BP and IGF-I mRNAs in 16.5-, 18.5-, and 20.5-day-old rat fetuses. Furthermore, because the two promoters of the IGF-I gene differentially respond to GH stimulation, the authors have also investigated the presence and localization of promoter-specific IGF-I mRNAs. The authors found the distribution of IGF-I and GHR/BP mRNAs to be widespread but distinct during the fetal stages examined High levels of IGF-I mRNA were found in connective tissues or their precursors, including the dermis, perichondrium, and gut. In contrast, GHR/BP mRNA exhibited three distinct patterns of distribution. First, GHR/BP mRNA was found at epithelial sites adjacent to sites of IGF-I transcription. Second, GHR/BP and IGF-I mRNAs were found to colocalize in some connective tissues, but GHR/BP mRNA levels in these sites were often lower than at other sites (i.e. epithelial) and GHR/BP gene transcription. Third, GHR/BP mRNA was also found in regions remote from IGF-I mRNA, including the nerve ganglia and inner olfactory bulb. Using promoter-specific IGF-I RNA probes, the authors detected only promoter 1 transcripts in all fetal tissues examined The only exception occurred in specialized epithelial **cells** of the cochlea where the authors detected high levels of both promoter 1- and 2-derived IGF-I transcripts. The authors have thus demonstrated a distinct distribution of GHR/BP and IGF-I mRNAs in the developing rat fetus with coordinate expression at some sites. These findings suggest a role for GH or a GH-like peptide, acting both directly and indirectly via IGF-I, in fetal growth and development.

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:790086 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:254139
TITLE: Temporal recovery of short-term repopulating HSC subpopulations in marrow following schedule-dependent administrations of IL-1α and M-CSF
AUTHOR(S): Kovacs, C. J.; Evans, M. J.; **Roberts, C.**; Harrell, J.; Abernathy, R.; Gooya, J.; Johnke, R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Medicine, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, 27858, USA
SOURCE: Experimental Hematology (Charlottesville, Virginia) (1995), 23(9), 1016-23
CODEN: EXHMA6; ISSN: 0301-472X
PUBLISHER: Kluge Carden Jennings Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Studies were carried out to establish the temporal effects of abbreviated administrations of IL-1 and IL-1 plus M-CSF as rescue agents on multipotential and short-term repopulating hematopoietic stem **cell**

(HSC) subpopulations in murine marrow treated with a myelosuppressive dose of 150 mg/kg 5-FU. The recovery kinetics for high-proliferative-potential colony-forming **cells** (HPP-CFC), CFU-S8 and -S12, and both CFU-M and CFU-G compartments were monitored over a 14-day interval in 5-FU-treated bone marrow (FUBM) following daily cytokine injections over a 4-day interval. Both IL-1 and the coadministration of IL-1 and M-CSF rapidly enhanced the recovery of the HPP-CFC in FUBM to supranormal levels and maintained these levels for extended intervals. Moreover, since M-CSF was unable to influence the recovery of the HSC subpopulations in FUBM by itself, the results of the 2 cytokines amounted to a synergistic effect on the recovery of the HPP-CFC in FUBM and a reduction of severe neutropenia in the myelosuppressed animal. Scheduling studies demonstrated that these synergistic effects were restricted to those schedules in which M-CSF was coadministered with IL-1 during the first 2 days of cytokine rescue. Finally, the recovery curves generated for the HSC and CFU-M subpopulations in response to IL-1 (with or without M-CSF) also suggest that these cytokines may conceivably alter the normal balance between proliferation and differentiation within CFU-S8 and -S12 during the accelerated recovery of hematopoiesis in FUBM.

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:499970 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:99970
TITLE: How does the mitogenic insulin-like growth factor I receptor differ from the metabolic insulin receptor?
AUTHOR(S): LeRoith, D.; Sampson, P. C.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Diabetes Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: Hormone Research (1994), 41(2), 74-9
CODEN: HRMRA3; ISSN: 0301-0163
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 18 refs. Under normal physiol. conditions, insulin regulates intermediary metabolism by interacting with insulin receptors in liver, fat and muscle **cells.** IGF-I and IGF-II, on the other hand, are primarily involved in the regulation of growth and development of the whole organism and interact with IGF receptors expressed by most, if not all, tissues of the body. As the insulin and IGF-I receptors are both structurally and functionally similar, one of the fundamental questions in this area of research has been the basis for the distinct pathways of hormone action elicited by insulin and the IGFs. Several features are involved in the divergence of the signalling pathways of insulin and the IGFs. The insulin receptor binds insulin with high affinity, and this specificity is determined by domains lying to the N-terminal and C-terminal sides of the cysteine-rich region in the α-subunit. The high-affinity IGF binding by the IGF-I receptor is determined by its cysteine-rich domain. Secondly, the IGF-binding proteins (IGFBPs), of which 6 have been characterized, bind the IGFs with an affinity higher than that of the IGF receptors. They bind all the circulating IGFs, protect them from degradation and deliver them to the IGF receptors in the target tissues, where they modulate IGF action. As they have no affinity for insulin, insulin is free to interact with its own receptor. Finally, structural differences in the β-subunits of the insulin and IGF-I receptors may result in divergence of the signal pathways. Although both receptors have similar tyrosine kinase domains, their C-terminal domains, for example, differ. These structural differences may be causally related to their different signalling pathways.

L7 ANSWER 27 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:211902 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:211902
TITLE: Simultaneous confirmation and differentiation of human T-lymphotropic virus types I and II infection by modified Western blot containing recombinant envelope glycoproteins
AUTHOR(S): Brodine, S.K.; Kaime, E.M.; **Roberts, C.**; Turnicky, R.P.; Lal, R.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Health Sci. Epidemiol., Nav. Health Res. Cent., San Diego, CA, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Malden, MA, United States) (1993), 33(11), 925-9
CODEN: TRANAT; ISSN: 0041-1132
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A modified Western blot (WB) that includes both shared (r21e) and unique recombinant envelope proteins from human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV) type I (rgp46I) and type II (rgp46II) was compared to conventional HTLV serol. tests in United States blood donors and individuals residing in diverse geog. regions, and the specimens were categorized as pos., indeterminate, or neg. for HTLV infection. Of the 158 HTLV-I/II-pos. specimens [66 requiring radioimmunopptn. assay (RIPA) for confirmation], 156 reacted concordantly with r21e, gag, and either rgp46I or rgp46II, thus eliminating the need for RIPA in all but 2 specimens and yielding a test sensitivity of 98.7 %. Of the 158 indeterminate and 63 neg. specimens, none reacted with r21e and rgp46I or rgp46II, yielding a test specificity of 100 %. Furthermore, anal. of an addnl. 184 consecutive specimens from a retrovirol. reference laboratory demonstrated that the modified WB correctly identified 27 of 28 HTLV-I specimens and all 13 HTLV-II specimens, with a test sensitivity of 97.6 %. None of specimens that were indeterminate or nonreactive in conventional WB and/or RIPA and none of the screening enzyme immunoassay-neg. specimens reacted with r21e and either rgp46I or rgp46II, for a test specificity of 100 %. Thus, the modified WB appears to be highly sensitive and specific for simultaneous detection and discrimination of HTLV-I from HTLV-II and has the advantage of being a 1-step assay that is easily performed in all types of laboratory settings and allows rapid, reliable, and standardized testing for HTLV-I/II infection.

L7 ANSWER 28 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:159718 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:159718
TITLE: Platelet activating factor (PAF) enhances mitosis in preimplantation mouse embryos
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; O'Neill, C.; Wright, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hum. Reprod. Unit, Ro. North Shore Hosp., St Leonards, 2065, Australia
SOURCE: Reproduction, Fertility and Development (1993), 5(3), 271-9
CODEN: RFDEEH; ISSN: 1031-3613
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Preimplantation mouse embryos were used to determine whether the reported significant increase in embryo metabolism and viability achieved through supplementation of the culture medium with the ether phospholipid 1-0-alkyl-2-acetyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PAF) is attributable to an enhanced rate of mitosis. Blastocyst-stage embryos cultured in the presence of 0.186 to 18.6 μM exogenous PAF had a significantly higher mitotic index (the proportion of **cells** arrested in metaphase

following incubation in colchicine) than those cultured without PAF. At the 8-**cell** stage, 29% more blastomeres were in metaphase in the PAF-treated group 8 h after the addition of colchicine, but by 16 h there was no difference between groups; thus, PAF increased the rate at which **cells** entered metaphase but did not increase the total number The mitotic index showed a neg. correlation with the number of **cells** within blastocysts. PAF had a significantly greater impact on the mitotic index of blastocysts with fewer **cells.** The action of PAF was specific, being completely blocked by the PAF-receptor antagonist WEB 2086 (33 μM). In the absence of exogenous PAF, the mitotic index was lower with WEB 2086 than without, suggesting inhibition of the action of endogenous embryo-derived PAF. These results show that PAF stimulates the rates at which **cells** within the preimplantation mouse embryo enter metaphase in vitro and suggest that it would decrease their doubling time, perhaps accounting for the embryotrophic actions of PAF.

L7 ANSWER 29 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:616543 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:216543
TITLE: Retinoic acid inhibits growth of breast cancer **cell** lines: The role of insulin-like growth factor binding proteins
AUTHOR(S): LeRoith, D.; Adamo, M. L.; Shemer, J.; Lanau, F.; Shen-Orr, Z.; Yaron, A.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.** ; Clemmons, D. R.; Sheikh, M. Saeed; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Diabetes Branch, NIDDK, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Growth Regulation (1993), 3(1), 78-80
CODEN: GREGEP; ISSN: 0956-523X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB This review (21 refs.) will discuss the authors' recent expts. examining the effects of retinoic acid (RA) on IGF-induced breast cancer **cell** proliferation, and particularly the effects of RA on the synthesis and release of the insulin-like growth factor binding proteins.

L7 ANSWER 30 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:524952 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:124952
TITLE: Stability of red **cell** antigens and plasma coagulation factors stored in a non-diethylhexyl phthalate-plasticized container
AUTHOR(S): Snyder, E. L.; Hedberg, S. L.; Napychank, P. A.; **Roberts, C.**; Kagen, L.; Aster, R. A.; Quinlan, K.; Strucaly, A.; Buchholz, D. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Malden, MA, United States) (1993), 33(6), 515-19
CODEN: TRANAT; ISSN: 0041-1132
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Red **cell** antigen stability studies were performed to evaluate whether the storage of red **cells** in plastic segments made up of a new non-bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)-plasticized material resulted in poststorage antigenic reactivity different from that seen in segments made from DEHP-containing plastic. Serial 1-in-2 dilns. of com. available antisera were prepared and tested by using stored red **cells** obtained from segments on days 0, 28, 42 and, in some instances, 49. Antigenic determinants tested included A, B, D, c, K, Lea, Fya, Jka, M, and P1. To minimize variability, the same reagent lots were used

throughout each study, and the same technologists performed the assays in each laboratory No significant differences in titration scores were seen when **cells** stored in segments made of the test plastic were compared with **cells** obtained from the same donor and stored for the same length of time in segments made of control plastic. In addition, plasma coagulation factor stability was studied in fresh-frozen plasma and cryoppt. stored for up to 1 yr in the non-DEHP-plasticized plastic containers. No significant differences were seen in prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen content, or factor V, VII, VIII, IX, or X activity as compared with plasma stored for equal periods of time in control plastic containers. It is concluded that the test plastic does not adversely affect red **cell** antigenic reactivity or plasma coagulation factor stability and that it is suitable for use in clin. transfusion practice.

L7 ANSWER 31 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:406309 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:6309
TITLE: Up-regulation of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) receptor gene expression in patients with reduced serum IGF-I levels
AUTHOR(S): Eshet, R.; Werner, H.; Klinger, B.; Silbergeld, A.; Laron, Z.; LeRoith, D.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pediatr. Adolesc. Endocrinol., Beilinson Med. Cent., Petach Tikva, Israel
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Endocrinology (1993), 10(2), 115-20
CODEN: JMLEEI; ISSN: 0952-5041
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The authors have analyzed the expression of the IGF-I receptor gene in lymphocytes of patients with low levels of circulating IGF-I (four patients with isolated GH deficiency (IGHD) and one Laron-type dwarf (LTD)) in comparison with a control group exhibiting normal serum IGF-I levels and endocrine profiles. 125I-labeled IGF-I binding assays were performed on erythrocytes to determine the number of IGF-I binding sites per **cell** and their dissociation consts. Erythrocytes from patients with IGHD or LTD contained more receptors per **cell** (10.9 binding sites/**cell**), with a reduced affinity (Kd = 0.49 nM), than erythrocytes from controls (2.0 sites/**cell**; Kd = 0.14 nM). The levels of IGF-I receptor mRNA in circulating lymphocytes were determined by an RNA template-specific reverse transcription/polymerase chain reaction method. There was an increase in IGF-I receptor mRNA levels in lymphocytes from patients with LTD or IGHD when compared with controls. The increased level of IGF-I binding due to increased IGF-I receptor gene expression may represent a compensatory up-regulation process activated in response to the low levels of IGF-I in the circulation of patients with LTD or IGHD.

L7 ANSWER 32 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:121802 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:121802
TITLE: Cellular pattern of type-I insulin-like growth factor receptor gene expression during maturation of the rat brain: comparison with insulin-like growth factors I and II
AUTHOR(S): Bondy, C.; Werner, H.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; LeRoith, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dev. Endocrinol. Branch, NICHD, Bethesda, MD, 20892,

USA
SOURCE: Neuroscience (Oxford, United Kingdom) (1992), 46(4), 909-23
CODEN: NRSCDN; ISSN: 0306-4522
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Insulin-like growth factors have a number of potent trophic effects on cultured neural tissue and most if not all of these effects appear to be mediated by the type-I insulin-like growth factor receptor. To establish the identity of **cell** types expressing this receptor in the rat central nervous system during development and maturity, in situ hybridization was used to map sites of type-I insulin-like growth factor receptor mRNA synthesis in the developing and adult rat brain. To identify possible local sources of peptide ligands for this receptor, the sites of insulin-like growth factors I and II mRNA synthesis were also mapped in parallel brain sections. From early development onward, there is a uniform and stable pattern of type-I insulin-like growth factor receptor gene expression in all neuroepithelial **cell** lineages, in which regional variations reflect primarily differences in **cell** d. In addition to this generalized pattern, during late postnatal development, high levels of type-I insulin-like growth factor receptor gene expression are found in specific sets of sensory and cerebellar projection neurons in conjunction with abundant insulin-like growth factor-I gene expression in these same neurons. Although insulin-like growth factor-I expression is confined to the principal neurons in each system, receptor mRNA is also found in local interneurons. This study provides evidence for two fundamentally different patterns of gene expression for the brain type-I insulin-like growth factor receptor. Firstly, there is a relatively stable and uniform level of receptor gene expression shared by all neuroepithelial lineages. This receptor distribution may be the target of circulating insulin-like growth factors, which are secreted into the bloodstream by the liver and into the cerebrospinal fluid by the choroid plexus, and subserve a very basic metabolic or trophic function. Secondly, superimposed upon this apparently constitutive pattern, during the course of postnatal differentiation, specific sets of neurons show high levels of type-I receptor gene expression in conjunction with local insulin-like growth factor-I expression. Apparently, there are specific local fields of paracrine and/or autocrine insulin-like growth factor-I action mediated by the type-I receptor in the brain parenchyma.

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:77093 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:77093
TITLE: Expression, action, and steroidal regulation of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) and IGF-I receptor in the rat corpus luteum: their differential role in the two **cell** populations forming the corpus luteum
AUTHOR(S): Parmer, T. G.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; LeRoith, D.; Adashi, E. Y.; Khan, I.; Solan, N.; Nelson, S.; Zilberstein, M.; Gibori, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Med., Univ. Illinois, Chicago, IL, 60612, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1991), 129(6), 2924-32
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The expression and steroidal regulation of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) and the IGF-I receptor in the rat corpus luteum were examined, as

was the specificity of IGF-I action in the two luteal **cell** populations. In a solution hybridization/RNase protection assay, IGF-I and IGF-I receptor mRNAs were represented by protected bands 224 and 265 bases in length, resp. In addition, Northern blot anal. showed that, as in liver, rat IGF-I and IGF-I receptor cDNAs hybridized with 7.5-, 1.8-, and 0.8-1.2-kilobase transcripts and with an 11-kilobase transcript, resp. Both IGF-I and IGF-I receptor mRNAs were detected on all days of pregnancy tested (days 5-21). Since the rat corpus luteum increases in size and steroidogenic capacity at midpregnancy due to estradiol stimulation, it was determined whether these developmental changes are accompanied by an increased expression of the IGF-I and/or IGF-I receptor genes. Total RNA was isolated from corpora lutea of day 12 hypophysectomized-hysterectomized rats treated with or without estradiol for 3 days. Estradiol caused a clear and marked reduction in IGF-I and IGF-I receptor mRNA. The 125I-labeled IGF-I bound with high specificity and affinity to luteal **cell** membranes. Large and small **cell** populations forming corpora lutea of day 3 and 14 pregnant rats were separated by elutriation and used for the determination of binding activity and for **cell** culture, resp. IGF-I receptors were localized principally in the large luteal **cell** population. The small luteal **cells** had approx. 6.5-fold less IGF-I-binding activity. The difference in binding activity in both **cell** populations was reflected in the ability of both **cell** types to respond to IGF-I. IGF-I (25 ng/mL) had a profound effect on the production of progesterone by the large luteal **cells.** No stimulatory effect of IGF-I on the small luteal **cells** was observed Addition of estradiol (10 ng/mL) to the **cell** culture enhanced IGF-I stimulation of progesterone biosynthesis by the large luteal **cells.** Thus the corpus luteum of the pregnant rat is a major site of expression of both the IGF-I and IGF-I receptor genes. It is the large luteal **cells** forming the corpus luteum that contain the majority of IGF-I receptors and respond to IGF-I with an increase in steroidogenic output. These results also suggest that whereas IGF-I may play a role in luteal **cell** function, it does not appear to be responsible for the increase in size and steroidogenic capacity that occurs in the corpus luteum at midpregnancy and which is induced by estradiol.

L7 ANSWER 34 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:56308 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:56308
TITLE: Rat ovarian insulin-like growth factor II gene expression is theca-interstitial **cell** -exclusive: hormonal regulation and receptor distribution
AUTHOR(S): Hernandez, E. R.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; Hurwitz, A.; LeRoith, D.; Adashi, E. Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. Maryland, Baltimore, MD, 21201, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1990), 127(6), 3249-51
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Rat ovarian insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) gene expression, its cellular localization, hormonal regulation, and site(s) of receptor interaction were studied. IGF-II mRNA was detected in whole ovaries from immature as well as mature intact rats. Cellular localization studies revealed IGF-II transcripts in theca-interstitial but not granulosa **cells** (a site of IGF-I gene expression). In contrast, no cellular selectivity was noted for Type I and Type II IGF receptor gene expression, both of which were clearly detectable in both granulosa and

theca-interstitial **cells.** In vivo treatment of immature hypophysectomized rats with DES reduced ovarian IGF-II mRNA levels while increasing IGF-I mRNA levels. Apparently, there are fundamental differences in the cellular localization and hormonal regulation of ovarian IGF gene expression in that IGF-II gene expression (unlike IGF-I) is theca-interstitial (rather than granulosa) **cell**-specific, and is subject to down (as opposed to up) regulation in response to estrogenic stimulation. In contrast, Type I and II IGF receptors exist on both somatic **cell** types of the rat ovary. These observations are consistent with the view that IGF-II of theca-interstitial **cell** origin may not only play an autocrine role but may also serve as one of several signals through which this androgen-producing **cell** may communicate in a paracrine fashion with the adjacent granulosa **cell** compartment.

L7 ANSWER 35 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:609674 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:209674
TITLE: Expression of insulin-like growth factor-I and its receptor by SV40-transformed rat granulosa **cells**
AUTHOR(S): Zilberstein, M.; Chou, J. Y.; Lowe, W. L., Jr.; Shen-Orr, Z.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; LeRoith, D.; Catt, K. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Endocrinol. Reprod. Res. Branch, Natl. Inst. Child Health Hum. Dev., Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Endocrinology (1989), 3(9), 1488-97
CODEN: MOENEN; ISSN: 0888-8809
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cellular proliferation is a dominant aspect of ovarian follicular development in the rat, and insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) has been proposed as a mediator of cellular growth and differentiation in the ovary. An SV40-transformed rat granulosa **cell** line (RGA-41S) has been established as a model for studies on dividing **cells** of granulosa origin. Granulosa **cells** from the ovaries of immature diethylstilbestrol-treated rats were infected with the tsA255 mutant of SV40, followed by cloning in serum-free medium to select transformed **cell** lines which were serum independent. At the permissive temperature (33°), RGA-41S **cells** exhibited a transformed phenotype and rapidly formed high d. multilayers of compact **cells** that readily overgrew nontransformed **cells.** At the nonpermissive temperature (40°) **cell** replication declined and division ceased after 4 days. Furthermore, at 40° the **cells** grew as a monolayer and assumed a tetrahedral shape with a high cytoplasm-to-nucleus ratio, and displayed reduced ability to overgrow nontransformed **cells.** The transformed ovarian **cells** did not express detectable gonadotropin receptors and steroidogenic activity but retained their epithelial phenotype as demonstrated by cytokeratin staining of the cytoskeleton, the presence of microvilli, and the formation of tight junctions between **cells.** In support of the proposed autocrine-paracrine actions of IGF-I in the ovary, assay of conditioned serum-free culture medium revealed secretion of IGF-I-immunoreactive material by RGA-41S **cells.** HPLC-purified IGF-I immunoreactivity from these **cells** eluted with the same retention time as recombinant human IGF-I. When hybridized with a 32P-labeled rat IGF-I cDNA probe, poly(A)+ mRNA prepared from RGA-41S **cells** grown at both temps. showed the typical 3 size classes of IGF-I mRNA on Northern blots (7.5, 1.7, and 0.8-1.2 kilobase), although the levels were somewhat

higher at 33°. The presence of IGF-I receptors in transformed **cells** was demonstrated by specific 125I-IGF-I binding to intact **cells.** Scatchard anal. indicated a single class of high-affinity receptors at a d. of 105 binding sites per **cell** and a dissociation constant (Kd) = 0.52 + 10-9M. Furthermore, hybridization of a 32P-labeled IGF-I receptor probe to Northern blots of poly(A+) RNA prepared from **cells** grown at 33° and 40° revealed an 11-kilobase rat IGF-I receptor mRNA. Physiol. concns. of IGF-I increased [3H]aminoisobutyric acid uptake by RGA-41S **cells** grown at either temperature, attesting to the retention of responsiveness to IGF-I in these transformed granulosa **cells.** This rat ovarian **cell** line offers a unique model for studying the roles of IGF-I and its homologous receptor, as well as the expression of the corresponding genes, in the autocrine-paracrine actions of IGF-I on the regulation of granulosa **cell** division and proliferation in the ovary.

L7 ANSWER 36 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:491550 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:91550
TITLE: Rat ovarian insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) gene expression is granulosa **cell**-selective: 5'-untranslated mRNA variant representation and hormonal regulation
AUTHOR(S): Hernandez, E. R.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; LeRoith, D.; Adashi, E. Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. Maryland, Baltimore, MD, 21201, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1989), 125(1), 572-4
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Several labs. have reported that the ovary is a site of insulin-like growth factor (IGF)I gene expression. It was the objective of the present studies to assess the relative ovarian abundance of IGF-I transcripts with alternative 5'-untranslated (UT) regions, their cellular localization, and hormonal regulation. To this end, a solution hybridization/RNase protection assay was employed wherein total rat ovarian RNA was hybridized with a 404-base 32P-labeled rat IGF-I riboprobe corresponding to the Class A 5'UT variant. As in liver, three protected bands [322 (Class A), 297 (Class B), and 242 (Class C) bases long] were noted, in keeping with established alternative 5' UT transcripts. The ovarian (as the hepatic) Class C variant proved the most abundant. The ovarian Class B variant was barely detectable. Cellular localization studies revealed these ovarian IGF-I transcripts to be primarily, if not exclusively, of granulosa but not theca-interstitial **cell** origin. Treatment of immature (21-23 days old) hypophysectomized rats with a dietylstilbestrol (DES-containing s.c. silastic implant for a total of 5 days resulted in a 2-fold increase in the (densitometrically quantified) abundance of ovarian IGF-I transcripts, a diametrically-opposed effect (2.6-fold decrease) being noted at the level of the liver. Whereas treatment of hypophysectomized rats with oGH by itself (150 μg, qd, s.c. x5 days) resulted in a 5-fold increase in hepatic IGF-I gene expression, a limited, albeit distinct inhibitory effect was observed on the steady-state levels of ovarian IGF-I mRNA. In contrast, combined treatment with oGH and DES yield a 3-fold increase in the abundance of ovarian IGF-I transcripts, there being no net alteration in hepatic IGF-I gene expression. Taken together, these findings reveal ovarian expression of the 3 known 5'-UT IGF-I mRNA variants, document the granulosa **cell** as the main somatic ovarian **cell** of IGF-I mRNA generation, and indicate that hepatic and ovarian IGF-I gene expression are differentially regulated in diametrically opposed

directions.

L7 ANSWER 37 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:126550 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:126550
TITLE: Effect of undoped gallium arsenide spacers on the characteristics of gallium arsenide-(aluminum, gallium)arsenide-gallium arsenide single barrier structures
AUTHOR(S): Lacklison, D. E.; Duggan, G.; Battersby, S. J.; Harris, J. J.; Foxon, C. T.; Hilton, D.; **Roberts, C.**; Hewett, J.; Hellon, C. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Phillips Res. Lab., Redhill/Surrey, RH1 5HA, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Physics (1989), 65(3), 1183-8
CODEN: JAPIAU; ISSN: 0021-8979
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of undoped spacer layers on the elec. properties of single barrier heterostructures (both alloy and superlattice) were investigated by measuring incremental slope resistance over the bias range -400 to +400 mV and at convenient temperature intervals between 70 and 290 K. The zero bias slope resistance, Rs (0), and the effective barrier heights increase with spacer thickness. Also, the low-temperature slope resistances, Rs (V), decrease exponentially with the magnitude of the bias, V, while the effective barrier heights, deduced from high-temperature measurements, decrease approx. linearly. This suggests that the decrease in Rs (V) with bias is due simply to the voltage-induced decrease in effective barrier height. The Rs (0) varies exponentially with zero bias effective barrier height for both alloy and superlattice barriers and this is consistent with the Γ electrons dominating the current transport through the barriers. All of the Rx(V) curves are asym. and, using Airy function calcns. curves similar to the exptl. one were modeled by assuming different doping levels for the 2 doped GaAs layers on either side of the barriers. This is possibly due to Si **migration** into the "undoped" barrier or the spacer layer closest to the substrate.

L7 ANSWER 38 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:495607 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:95607
TITLE: Mechanisms of neutrophil activation: phosphoinositides, protein kinase C and calcium movements
AUTHOR(S): Korchak, H. M.; Vienne, K.; Wilkenfeld, C.; **Roberts, C.**; Rich, A. M.; Weissmann, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Cent., New York Univ., New York, NY, USA
SOURCE: Adv. Immunopharmacol. 3, Proc. Int. Conf., 3rd (1986), Meeting Date 1985, 193-200. Editor(s): Chedid, Louis. Pergamon: Oxford, UK.
CODEN: 55CPAJ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 29 refs. Activation of the neutrophil by chemoattractants elicits a prompt breakdown of phosphatidyl inositol 4,5-bisphosphate and the generation of phosphatidic acid via diacyl glycerol. There is a rapid elevation of cytosolic Ca and activation of protein kinase C. Ca and protein kinase C act synergistically to elicit the physiol. responses of superoxide anion generation, **cell-cell** aggregation and degranulation. These steps can be bypassed by stimuli which directly

activate protein kinase C (PMA) or increase cytosolic Ca (ionomycin).

L7 ANSWER 39 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:100574 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:100574
TITLE: The effect of lipofuscin on cellular function
AUTHOR(S): Davies, I.; Fotheringham, A.; **Roberts, C.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Geriatr. Med., Univ. Hosp. South Manchester, Manchester, M20 8LR, UK
SOURCE: Mechanisms of Ageing and Development (1983), 23(3-4), 347-56
CODEN: MAGDA3; ISSN: 0047-6374
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The neurons of the supraoptic nucleus of male C57BL/Icrfat mice at 6 or 28 mo of age were examined from normally hydrated, osmotically loaded, and osmotically loaded-rehydrated animals. Using quant. morphol. techniques, a reduction in the concentration of lipofuscin in the neurons was observed in osmotically loaded mice at both ages, and these levels were restored to control values during rehydration. In addition, there was a significant difference in the pattern of response of lipofuscin levels between the 2 age groups during the experiment The concentration of hormone-containing neurosecretory granules in the neurons of the supraoptic nucleus did not differ significantly between the 2 age groups during the experiment However, the surface area of rough endoplasmic reticulum per unit volume of the supraoptic nucleus **cell** did differ significantly between the 2 age groups during the experiment Thus, increasing concns. of lipofuscin do not affect the ability of the **cell** to control the concentration of neurosecretory granules or rough endoplasmic reticulum. The simplistic view that lipofuscin accumulates with age to the detriment of **cell** function must be revised.

L7 ANSWER 40 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:612409 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:212409
TITLE: Glucose regulation of specific gene expression is altered in a glucokinase-deficient mutant of Tetrahymena
AUTHOR(S): Lavine, J. E.; **Roberts, C. T., Jr.**; Morse, D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol. Sci., Univ. California, Santa Barbara, CA, 93106, USA
SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry (1982), 48(1), 45-58
CODEN: MCBIB8; ISSN: 0300-8177
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Expression of the galactokinase (I) gene in T. thermophila can be repressed by glucose, glucose analogs, and epinephrine, each apparently acting through increased intracellular levels of cAMP. To characterize further the initial steps in the control of I gene expression by glucose, mutants which are defective in the metabolism of this sugar were analyzed; these mutants were selected for their resistance to the glucose analog, 2-deoxyglucose. In 1 such mutant that is deficient in glucokinase, I synthesis is totally resistant to repression by glucose or its analogs, whereas repression by exogenous catecholamines or dibutyryl cAMP is unaffected. Radiochromatog. analyses of exts. of wild-type **cells** incubated with [14C]deoxyglucose reveal intracellular conversion to

several deoxyglucose metabolites, principally deoxyglucose 6-phosphate and smaller amts. of deoxyglucose 1-phosphate and 2-deoxygluconate; exts. of glucokinase-deficient **cells** prepared in a similar manner contain only trace amts. of deoxyglucose 6-phosphate. The glucose analog 3-O-methylglucose, which is transported but not phosphorylated in wild-type **cells**, also cannot maintain repression of I. These results establish that the transport and subsequent phosphorylation of glucose are required for glucose-initiated repression of I gene expression, possibly acting by modulation of catecholamine or cAMP levels. Addnl., **cells** containing derepressed levels of I are repressed upon the addition of glucose by inhibition of the synthesis of new I and dilution of preformed I concomitant with **cell** division, rather than through selective inactivation or degradation of I. Glycerol kinase, glucokinase, and fructokinase activities also are repressed by glucose in wild-type Tetrahymena, indicating that the glucose repression is pleiotropic. Because the glucose repression of the synthesis of each of these enzymes is abolished in **cells** deficient in glucokinase, the regulatory mechanisms elucidated for repression of I synthesis are likely to be of wide significance.

L7 ANSWER 41 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:40983 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:40983
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:7794g-h
TITLE: Maltose utilization in Saccharomyces. III. Genetics of assimilation in S. oviformis
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Winge, O.; Wynants, J.
SOURCE: Compt. Rend. Tray. Lab. Carlsberg (1961), 32, 305-17
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Genetic study of infertile single-**cell** strains of S. oviformis differing in ability to assimilate maltose showed this function to be controlled by a single gene, and its velocity by 2 other genes which appeared to be polymeric, noncumulative, and noncomplementary. In certain environments the assimilating cultures are also able to ferment maltose. Thus, the assimilating gene can possibly he regarded as one of the hydrolytic M-genes, responsible for the cleavage of the maltose mol., whose modified activity is attributable to the 2 genes with which it is associated

L7 ANSWER 42 OF 42 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:40982 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:40982
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:7794f-g
TITLE: Maltose utilization in Saccharomyces. II. Genetic study of the maltose-fermenting strain of S. oviformis
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Wynants, J.
SOURCE: Compt. Rend. Tray. Lab. Carlsberg (1961), 32, 291-804
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. ibid. 19. Genetic study of a maltose-fermenting single-**cell** strain showed that the initial segregation ratios of its progeny depends on the type of medium used before sporulating and the age of the sporulating culture, and are changed by a frequent mutation in the M-gene leading to an increase in pos. progeny. The results are discussed in relation to maltose utilization.

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CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 October 2005 (20051012/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

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L9	25	SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("ROBERTS CLAIRE"/AU OR "ROBERTS CLAIRE T"/AU)
L10	18	SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON "OWENS P"/AU
L11	27	SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("OWENS PHIL C"/AU OR "OWENS PHILIP C"/AU OR "OWENS PHILIP N"/AU OR "OWENS PHILLIP"/AU OR "OWENS PHILLIP A"/AU OR "OWENS PHILLIP C"/AU OR "OWENS PHILLIP CLYDE"/AU)
L12	482	SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L13	247	SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND (CONFERENCE/DT OR 00520/CC)
L14	46	SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND (CYTOTROPHOBLAST OR CELL OR DIFFERENTATION OR MIGRATION)

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L14 ANSWER 1 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:406244 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510198063
TITLE: TGF beta 1 overexpression in mouse keratinocytes delays cutaneous wound healing.
AUTHOR(S): **Owens, P.** [Reprint Author]; Li, A. G.; Han, G.; Wang, X.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Oregon Hlth Sci Univ, Portland, OR 97201 USA
SOURCE: Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (APR 2005) Vol. 124, No. 4, Suppl. S, pp. A96.
Meeting Info.: 66th Annual Meeting of the Society-for-Investigative-Dermatology. St Louis, MO, USA. May 04 -07, 2005. Soc Investigat Dermatol.
CODEN: JIDEAE. ISSN: 0022-202X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Oct 2005
Last Updated on STN: 12 Oct 2005

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:40851 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400041447
TITLE: GL48656: A novel antifungal compound demonstrates fungicidal activity against Aspergillus fumigatus.
AUTHOR(S): Velligan, M. D. [Reprint Author]; Kongpachith, A. [Reprint Author]; Hancock, C. [Reprint Author]; Kanegawa, T. [Reprint Author]; Calderon, L. [Reprint Author]; Duran, S. [Reprint Author]; Botyanszki, J. [Reprint Author];

Roberts, C. [Reprint Author]; Shi, D. F. [Reprint Author]; Lou, L. [Reprint Author]; Griffith, R. C. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Genelabs Technologies Inc., Redwood City, CA, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (2003) Vol. 43, pp. 247. print.
Meeting Info.: 43rd Annual Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Chicago, IL, USA. September 14-17, 2003. American Society for Microbiology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jan 2004

AB GL48656 is a novel heterocyclic antifungal compound with activity against a variety of yeasts and molds including Aspergillus spp., Coccidioides immitis, Cryptococcus serotypes A-D, and the emerging pathogens Fusarium and Scedosporium. MIC90 against A. fumigatus is 0.21 mug/ml (n=21). In a murine model of systemic aspergillosis, its efficacy is equivalent to amphotericin in prolonging survival and reducing fungal burden in brain and kidney (see accompanying abstract). Here we examine the fungicidal activity of GL48656 against A. fumigatus during three stages of the fungal life cycle. Conidia were harvested from 7 day old potato dextrose agar slants; germlings and hyphae were prepared from the conidia after 16 hours of growth in the presence of Junlon(R) or 24 hours without Junlon(R), respectively. GL48656 prevents colony growth at all three stages of the A. fumigatus life cycle. The lowest compound concentration to prevent significant colony growth from conidia, germlings and hyphae after 48 hours is 0.4, 1.6 and 0.8 mug/ml, respectively. These activities are comparable to amphotericin in potency in parallel experiments. GL48656 is more active against conidia and germlings than caspofungin; the two compounds are similar in potency against hyphae. Time to kill studies were performed to examine the kinetics of antifungal activity. Against conidial cultures of A. fumigatus, GL48656 caused a 3-log reduction of colony forming units (CFU) after 5 to 10 hours of treatment with 3.3 mug/ml compound. Amphotericin at 3.3 mug/ml resulted in less than a 2-log reduction in CFU after 5 to 10 hours and achieved 3-log after approximately 24 hours of treatment. In a parallel experiment, caspofungin was not effective. These results were confirmed with 5,(6)-carboxyfluorescein diacetate (CFDA), a fluorescent stain that detects living **cells.** GL48656 has desirable antifungal properties and warrants further development.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:529153 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300524899
TITLE: RESPONSE OF PERFUSED TRABECULAR MESHWORK **CELL** MONOLAYERS TO LOW FLUENCE DIODE LASER IRRADIATION.
AUTHOR(S): Rivera, B. K. [Reprint Author]; Grzybowski, D. [Reprint Author]; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint Author]; Weber, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ophthalmology and The Biomedical Engineering Center, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA
SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 1178. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA. May 04-08, 2003. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**

Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 2003

AB Purpose: To investigate the hydraulic conductivity (Lp) response of perfused human trabecular meshwork (HTM) **cell** monolayers to low fluence diode laser irradiation. Methods: 8 confluent HTM **cell** monolayers were perfused at a starting pressure of 5.0 mm Hg. Experimental monolayers were irradiated with a diode laser (gamma = 810 nm) at a power of 1.2 W over 1.0 sec (2 monolayers) and 1.5 sec (2 monolayers) duration for fluence levels of 0.2857 J/cm2 and 0.4286 J/cm2, respectively. Fluence levels were selected based upon the results of a pilot experimental series in which a change in Lp was noted, and viability of the **cells** was preserved. Each irradiated monolayer was run simultaneously with a non-irradiated control monolayer under the same conditions. Irradiation took place following 15 minutes of steady state perfusion, after which perfusion and data collection continued for 45 minutes. Both monolayers were then tested to determine post-experimental viability. Results: Monolayers irradiated at a fluence of 0.4286 J/cm2 exhibited an increase in Lp, with an average change from pre-irradiation values of 0.257 +- 0.026 mul/min/mm Hg/cm2. Monolayers irradiated at a fluence of 0.2857 J/cm2 showed no increase in Lp, with an average change from pre-irradiation values of 0.001 +- 0.056 mul/min/mm Hg/cm2. Corresponding control monolayers exhibited an average change over the same time period of 0.005 +- 0.010 and 0.002 +- 0.003 mul/min/mm Hg/cm2, respectively. Both experimental and control monolayers proved to be viable following the procedures. Conclusions: These results indicate that it is possible to promote an increase in hydraulic conductivity in a perfused HTM **cell** monolayer model using direct, non-destructive diode laser energy in a low fluence regime. This provides evidence of a direct correlation between laser irradiation and an increase in flow facility across an isolated, intact HTM **cell** monolayer.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:295039 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300295039
TITLE: GABAERGIC MODULATION OF 5 - HT7 RECEPTOR MEDIATED EFFECTS ON 5 - HT EFFLUX: AN in vitro FAST CYCLIC VOLTAMMETRY STUDY.
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.** [Reprint Author]; Thomas, D. R. [Reprint Author]; Kew, J. N. C. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Psychiatry CEDD, GlaxoSmithKline, Harlow, UK
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 398.17. http://sfn.scholarone.com. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Orlando, Florida, USA. November 02-07, 2002. Society for Neuroscience.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jun 2003

AB 5-HT7 receptor protein and mRNA have been identified in the dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN). We have recently reported that the 5-HT7 receptor antagonist, SB-269970-A, significantly inhibited 5-HT efflux in the DRN of the rat. However, immunocytochemical studies have indicated that 5-HT7 receptors are not located on 5-HT neurones in the DRN. Therefore, in this

study we investigated the possibility that the SB-269970-A effects on 5-HT efflux were mediated via GABAergic interneurones, known to impinge on raphe 5-HT **cell** bodies.)5-HT efflux was electrically stimulated (20Hz, 20 pulses every 5 min) from guinea-pig DRN and measured using fast cyclic voltammetry. Under these conditions 5.8+0.8 nM 5-HT was evoked per stimulation train and 80% of the 5-HT efflux was Mg2+ sensitive. SB-269970-A (100nM, 1muM) significantly inhibited 5-HT efflux to 69+11 (n=3) and 75+3 (n=4) % of control respectively. The GABAA receptor agonist, muscimol (100nM), significantly decreased 5-HT efflux to 67+11 (n=4) % of control. In contrast, the GABAA receptor antagonist, bicuculline (10muM), significantly increased 5-HT efflux to 140+12 (n=4) % of control and attenuated the muscimol-induced inhibition. The inhibition of 5-HT efflux, induced by muscimol and SB-269970-A, were not additive. Additionally, in the presence of bicuculline SB-269970-A failed to reduce 5-HT efflux.)These data infer that the 5-HT7 receptor antagonist effect on 5-HT efflux is mediated via GABAA receptor activation in the DRN. Thus, 5-HT7 receptors may be located on GABAergic interneurones and may, therefore, modulate GABA release and hence the inhibitory tone on 5-HT neurones in the DRN, via GABAA receptors.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:584675 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200584675
TITLE: ortho-Phthalaldehyde disinfection mechanisms: Solvent or matrix-mediated molecular switching, the lipophilic dialdehyde, and amphiphilic 1,3-phthalandiol.
AUTHOR(S): Zhu, P. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Advanced Sterilization Products, Johnson and Johnson, Irvine, CA, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2002) Vol. 102, pp. 10. print. Meeting Info.: 102nd General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Salt Lake City, UT, USA. May 19-23, 2002. American Society for Microbiology. ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 13 Nov 2002

AB ortho-Phthalaldehyde (OPA) is becoming the preferred choice over glutaraldehyde as a high-level disinfectant for hospital instrument processing. However, the reasons for the superior antimicrobial performance of OPA are not well understood. To explain the exceptional microbicidal activity a multi-step mechanism combining media or solvent-induced molecular switching between the lipophilic aldehyde form, the dialdehyde, and the amphiphilic non-aldehyde form, 1,3-phthalandiol, is proposed based on chemical and spectral studies. In this model, OPA exists as a hydrophobe (the original dialdehyde, in the open position) and a hydrophile (1,3-phthalandiol, in the "locked' position), depending on the media (or solvent) being employed. OPA exists as the dialdehyde form in the lipophilic media (or solvent) and becomes 1,3-phthalandiol in hydrophilic media (or solvent). The following mechanistic aspects of this model are discussed: (1) the observation of OPA with media-induced molecular switching and **cell**-wall penetration via this mechanism; (2) OPA moving in-and-out of the bacterial **cell** in an equilibrium model, which explains the gradient driving force in combination with the molecular switching mechanism providing significant

penetration of OPA into the bacteria **cells**; (3) the amphiphilic nature of 1,3-phthalandiol, which may explain the moderate water solubility of OPA, low volatility, and possibly a different biocidal mechanism compared to glutaraldehyde, and (4) the SAM (self-assembled monolayer) theory, which explains the first-step-attacking of OPA on bacteria **cell**-wall via 1,3-phthalandiol. The findings of this research may explain the superior bactericidal efficacy of OPA against glutaraldehyde-resistant mycobacteria.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:579422 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200579422
TITLE: Proliferation and apoptosis in human islet development: Apoptosis is associated with islet amyldoidosis in Type 2 diabetes.
AUTHOR(S): Clark, A. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.**; Osborn, J. [Reprint author]; Case, L.; Christie, M. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Diabetes Research Laboratories, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
SOURCE: Diabetologia, (August, 2002) Vol. 45, No. Supplement 2, pp. A 32. print.
Meeting Info.: 38th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). Budapest, Hungary. September 01-05, 2002. European Association for the Study of Diabetes.
CODEN: DBTGAJ. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 13 Nov 2002

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:520526 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200520526
TITLE: A new family of DNA targeting compounds are active against pathogenic yeasts and molds.
AUTHOR(S): Velligan, M. [Reprint author]; Stevens, D.; Kongpachith, A.; Rutherford, K.; **Roberts, C.**; Botyanszki, J.; Liehr, S.; Fung, K.; Novikov, A.; Lou, L.; Khorlin, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Genelabs Techonogies, Inc., 505 Penobscot, Redwood City, CA, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (2001) Vol. 41, pp. 357. print.
Meeting Info.: 41st Annual Meeting of the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. Chicago, Illinois, USA. September 22-25, 2001.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 9 Oct 2002
AB We are interested in discovering anti-fungal compounds with novel mechanisms of action. A new family of DNA binding cationic poly-heterocyclic molecules was synthesized. They interact with double stranded DNA at the minor groove with high affinity, this property is important for anti-fungal activity. GL047296 is broad spectrum and fungicidal against Candida sp., C. neoformans serotypes A-D, some

Aspergillus sp., Fusarium, and certain endemic sp. with most MIC and MFC values in mg/ml range. However, GL047296 is less active towards A. fumigatus and we sought to improve potency. Here we report the anti-fungal activity of newly synthesized analogs of GL047296. Representative compounds against the most common pathogenic species are given. In vitro testing used NCCLS protocols M38-P and M27-A. The compounds showed improved activity compared to GL047296 against both A. fumigatus and C. albicans. Little or no effect was observed on CEM (human T-lymphoid) **cell** growth after treatment for 3 d., 50 mM. Both GL886217 and GL478057 are active against non-albicans Candida sp., C. tropicalis, C. glabrata, C. krusei, C. kefyr, C. lusitaniae, and C. parapsilosis with MIC ranges of 0.7-2.8 and 2.8-5.6 muM, respectively. The data show our new series of DNA targeting compounds have improved spectrum of activity and are highly active against the most common fungal pathogens. It appears DNA binding is necessary but not sufficient for anti-fungal activity.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:455383 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200455383
TITLE: Microarray expression profiling in breast cancer tailors optimal treatment.
AUTHOR(S): van 'T Veer, L. J. [Reprint author]; Dai, H.; van de Vijver, M. J. [Reprint author]; He, Y. D.; Hart, A. A. M. [Reprint author]; Peterse, J. L. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.**; Linsley, P. S.; Bernards, R. [Reprint author]; Friend, S. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam, Netherlands
SOURCE: European Journal of Cancer, (March, 2002) Vol. 38, No. Supplement 3, pp. S91. print.
Meeting Info.: 3rd European Breast Cancer Conference. Barcelona, Spain. March 19-23, 2002.
CODEN: EJCAEL. ISSN: 0959-8049.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
Conference; (Meeting)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 2002

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:22974 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200022974
TITLE: 5-HT1A and 5-HT7 receptor interaction in the rat dorsal raphe nucleus.
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; Price, G. W. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscience Research, GlaxoSmithKline, Harlow, UK
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (2001) Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 2594. print.
Meeting Info.: 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. San Diego, California, USA. November 10-15, 2001.
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Dec 2001
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002
AB 5-HT1A and 5-HT7 receptor mRNA and protein have been localised in the

dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN). In this brain region 5-HT1A receptors function as autoreceptors, regulating 5-HT release and **cell** firing, and it has been suggested that 5-HT7 receptors may also play a similar role. Therefore, in this study we have used the technique of fast cyclic voltammetry to investigate the effects of 5-HT1A and 5-HT7 receptor antagonism on 5-HT efflux from the rat DRN. 5-HT efflux was induced by electrical stimulation (100 Hz, 20 pulses, 10 mA, 0.1 ms) and measured as the current generated at a carbon fibre electrode at 525 mV. Both the 5-HT1A receptor antagonist, WAY 100635 (100 nM), and the 5-HT7 receptor antagonist, SB-269970 (1 muM), had no effect on 5-HT efflux per se. Pre-treatment of the slice with WAY 100635, and subsequent co-perfusion with SB-269970, significantly increased 5-HT efflux above control. Similarly, pre-treatment with SB-269970, and subsequent co-perfusion with WAY 100635, significantly increased 5-HT efflux above control. Interestingly, perfusion of SB-269970 followed by perfusion of WAY 100635 also produced a marked increase in 5-HT efflux, which was significantly higher than when under co-perfusion conditions. These data demonstrate that co-perfusion of WAY 100635 and SB-269970 increases 5-HT efflux to a greater extent than when perfused alone, inferring that there is an interaction between these two receptors in the DRN.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:305435 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100305435
TITLE: Prevention of aplasia associated with donor lymphocyte infusions (DLI) by using apheresis product containing CD34+ as well as CD3+ **cells**, collected from the G-CSF mobilized donors.
AUTHOR(S): Shroff, S. L. [Reprint author]; Finiewicz, K. J. [Reprint author]; Moreb, J. S. [Reprint author]; Reddy, V. [Reprint author]; Khan, S. A. [Reprint author]; Taylor, K. [Reprint author]; Roque, D.; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; Manion, K.; Wingard, J. R. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicine, Univ of FL College of Medicine, Gainesville, FL, USA
SOURCE: Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 2, pp. 349b. print.
Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Francisco, California, USA. December 01-05, 2000. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB DLI have been used for treatment of recurrent disease in recipients of allogeneic stem **cell** transplantation (SCT). The lymphocytes are usually collected via apheresis at steady state. Therefore the infusion product contains very few progenitor **cells.** Clinically significant and in some cases life threatening bone marrow aplasia have been reported in a proportion of pts following DLIs. The pathogenesis of this phenomenon is not well understood. We hypothesized that infusion of a dose of CD34+ **cells** together with lymphocytes could prevent marrow aplasia after DLIs. We studied 6 pts with CML-CP who had recurrent disease at median 348 days (range 165-760) after 6/6 HLA matched sibling SCT. Morphologically, all pts were still in chronic phase. The proportion of Ph(+) metaphase **cells** varied from 20/20 in 3 pts,

10/20 in 1 pt, 8/20 in 1 pt, 2/20 in 1 pt. The proportion of host/donor hematopoiesis was assessed by cytogenetics in three pts who received sex mismatched graft; two pts had 20/20 Ph(+) all host metaphase **cells** and no detectable **cells** of donor origin; one pt had 9/20 metaphase **cells** of donor origin. Pts received total of 16 treatments with DLI. All donors were pheresed after stimulation with G-CSF, 10mcg/kg/day for 4-5 days. The median CD3+ **cell** dose was 1.39X103/kg (range 1X107-4.97X108) and median CD 34+ **cell** dose was 1.59X106/kg (range 1X105-7.1X106). No aplasia or persistent severe cytopenia was observed. Only two episodes of DLI were associated with mild neutropenia and thrombocytopenia; one episode in a pt who within days transformed into blast phase and another episode in a pt who tolerated three prior infusions without cytopenia, but after the forth one was put on IFN-alpha and developed acute GVHD, both likely contributing factors to cytopenia seen following the forth infusion. The nadir in this patient was: ANC 800/mul and platelets 71,000/mul, and resolved completely within 5 days. Five pts responded to treatment with DLIs, are still alive in remission at median 936 days (range 655-1281) after the last DLI. One pt had no response despite six treatments with DLIs and died of progressive disease. We conclude that CD34+ **cells** infused together with lymphocytes might have prevented bone marrow aplasia, including patients whose bone marrow was entirely replaced by leukemia at the time of DLI. A larger study evaluating the added benefit from G-CSF mobilized DLI would be of interest.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:482063 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000482063
TITLE: Immunophenotype of inflammatory **cells** in chronic deciduitis.
AUTHOR(S): Pensa, K. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C. T.**; Khong, T. Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia
SOURCE: Placenta, (September, 2000) Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. A.36. print.
Meeting Info.: 14th Rochester Trophoblast Conference Meeting in Association with the Society for the Investigation of Early Pregnancy and the 6th Meeting of the International Federation of Placental Associations. Rochester, New York, USA. October 04-08, 2000.
CODEN: PLACDF. ISSN: 0143-4004.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2000
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:360070 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000360070
TITLE: The effect of 5-HT7 receptors on 5-HT release from serotonergic terminals and **cell** bodies.
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; Allen, L. [Reprint author]; Hagan, J. J. [Reprint author]; Price, G. W. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscience, SB, Harlow, Essex, UK

SOURCE: European Journal of Neuroscience, (2000) Vol. 12, No. Supplement 11, pp. 374. print.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies. Brighton, UK. June 24-28, 2000.
ISSN: 0953-816X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:336434 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000336434
TITLE: Denitration of albumin by skin homogenates assessed by modified ELISA.
AUTHOR(S): Greenacre, S. A. B. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; Halliwell, B.; Brain, S. D. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Cardiovascular Biology and Medicine, Kings College, London, UK
SOURCE: Nitric Oxide, (2000) Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 295. print.
Meeting Info.: First International Conference on Biology, Chemistry, and Therapeutic Applications of Nitric Oxide. San Francisco, California, USA. June 03-07, 2000.
ISSN: 1089-8603.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:8596 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000008596
TITLE: Storage of umbilical cord blood for stem **cell** transplantation: Experience of a community blood center.
AUTHOR(S): Ambruso, D. R. [Reprint author]; **Owens, P.**; Mitchell, D.; Hoak, D.; Palmreuter, V.; Maurer, D.; Mladenovic, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ of Colorado Sch of Medicine, Denver, CO, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Bethesda), (Oct., 1999) Vol. 39, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. 101S. print.
Meeting Info.: 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks. San Francisco, California, USA. November 6-10, 1999.
CODEN: TRANAT. ISSN: 0041-1132.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Dec 1999
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2001

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:525847 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900525847
TITLE: Intravascular hemolysis caused by anti-K2.
AUTHOR(S): Mullis, N. C. [Reprint author]; Harris, D. F.; **Roberts, C.**; Hare, V. W.; Chappell, B. D.; Grindon, A. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Southern Region, American Red Cross Blood Service, Atlanta, GA, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Bethesda), (Oct., 1999) Vol. 39, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. 47S. print.
Meeting Info.: 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks. San Francisco, California, USA. November 6-10, 1999.
CODEN: TRANAT. ISSN: 0041-1132.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 1999
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1999

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:448283 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900448283
TITLE: Pre-operative histological classification of primary lung cancer: Accuracy of diagnosis and use of the "non-small **cell**" category.
AUTHOR(S): Edwards, S. L. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; McKean, M. E. [Reprint author]; Cockburn, J. S.; Jeffrey, R. R.; Kerr, K. M. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Foresterhill, University Medical Buildings, Aberdeen, AB25 2ZD, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Pathology, (1999) Vol. 189, No. SUPPL., pp. 25A. print.
Meeting Info.: 179th Meeting of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Dundee, Scotland, UK. July 7-9, 1999. Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
CODEN: JPTLAS. ISSN: 0022-3417.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Oct 1999
Last Updated on STN: 26 Oct 1999

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:281177 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900281177
TITLE: Characterization of a low energy laser irradiation and cellular perfusion system for trabecular meshwork **cell** monolayers.
AUTHOR(S): Rivera, B. K. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; Weber, P. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Engineering Center, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210, USA
SOURCE: IOVS, (March 15, 1999) Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. S669. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale,

Florida, USA. May 9-14, 1999. Association for Research in Vision and Opthalmology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jul 1999
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jul 1999

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:187924 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900187924
TITLE: Novel translocation of the EWS gene in desmoplastic small round **cell** tumor (DSRCT) and Ewing's sarcoma: Potential role of EWS gene truncation versus chimeric transcription factors in tumorigenesis.
AUTHOR(S): Nagalla, S. R.; Moore, T. B.; Pattee, P.; **Roberts, C. T.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pediatrics, Oregon Health Sciences Univ., Portland, OR 97201, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (March, 1999) Vol. 40, pp. 692. print. Meeting Info.: 90th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. April 10-14, 1999. American Association for Cancer Research.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 May 1999
Last Updated on STN: 5 May 1999

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:241205 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800241205
TITLE: Preliminary experiments using a new in-vitro cellular perfusion system.
AUTHOR(S): Rivera, B. K. [Reprint author]; **Roberts, C.** [Reprint author]; Weber, P. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomed. Engineering Center, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, USA
SOURCE: IOVS, (March 15, 1998) Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. S483. print. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. May 10-15, 1998. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Jun 1998
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jun 1998

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:538943 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799838146
TITLE: The effect of galanthamine on human hepatic microsomes.
AUTHOR(S): El-Hindy, N. [Reprint author]; Ford, J.; Wilcock, G.; **Roberts, C.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Univ. Bristol, Bristol, UK
SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1997) Vol. 52, No. SUPPL., pp. A131.
Meeting Info.: 2nd Congress of the European Association for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Berlin, Germany. September 17-20, 1997.
CODEN: EJCPAS. ISSN: 0031-6970.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1997

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:534061 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799833264
TITLE: Differential effects of 5-HT1B receptor antagonists in areas innervated by the dorsal and median raphe.
AUTHOR(S): Routledge, C.; Middlemiss, D. N.; **Roberts, C.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurosci. Res. Dep., SmithKline Beecham Pharm., Harlow, Essex, UK
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstracts, (1997) Vol. 23, No. 1-2, pp. 2276.
Meeting Info.: 27th Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. October 25-30, 1997.
ISSN: 0190-5295.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1997

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:478116 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799777319
TITLE: The effect of overnight storage of leukapheresis stem **cell** products (LSCP) on **cell** viability, recovery, and cost.
AUTHOR(S): Sugrue, M.; Moreb, J.; Hutcheson, C.; Fisk, D.; **Roberts, C.**; Mageed, A.; Wingard, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Stem Cell Lab., Shands Hosp., Univ. Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Bethesda), (1997) Vol. 37, No. 9 SUPPL., pp. 14S.
Meeting Info.: 50th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks. Denver, Colorado, USA. October 18-22, 1997.
CODEN: TRANAT. ISSN: 0041-1132.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Nov 1997
Last Updated on STN: 4 Nov 1997

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:287630 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799586833
TITLE: An in-vitro perfusion testing apparatus for experimentation using cultured human trabecular meshwork **cells.**
AUTHOR(S): Rivera, B. K.; **Roberts, C.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomed. Eng. Cent., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, USA
SOURCE: Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 4 PART 1-2, pp. S563.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, Parts 1-2. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. May 11-16, 1997.
CODEN: IOVSDA. ISSN: 0146-0404.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jul 1997
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jul 1997

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:46946 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698619081
TITLE: Does velnacrine inhibit the mixed function oxidase system?.
AUTHOR(S): Eccles, M. [Reprint author]; Danbury, T.; Ford, J.; **Roberts, C.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Univ. Bristol, Bristol, UK
SOURCE: Therapie (Paris), (1995) Vol. 0, No. SUPPL., pp. 51.
Meeting Info.: 1st Congress of the European Association for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Paris, France. September 27-30, 1995.
CODEN: THERAP. ISSN: 0040-5957.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1996
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1996

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:424162 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497437162
TITLE: The 5-HT terminal autoreceptor is a 5-HT-1D receptor subtype in the guinea-pig cortex.
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Watson, J.; Burton, M.; Price, G. W.; Mulholland, K.; Middlemiss, D. N.; Jones, B. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: SmithKline Beecham, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AD, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology, (1994) Vol. 112, No. PROC. SUPPL., pp. 650P.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the British Pharmacological Society. Manchester, England, UK. April 13-15, 1994.

CODEN: BJPCBM. ISSN: 0007-1188.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 1994
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1994

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:424005 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497437005
TITLE: Effect of the selective 5-HT-1D receptor antagonist, GR 127935, on in vivo 5-HT release, synthesis and turnover in the guinea-pig frontal cortex.
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Thorn, L.; Price, G. W.; Middlemiss, D. N.; Jones, B. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: SmithKline Beecham, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AD, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology, (1994) Vol. 112, No. PROC. SUPPL., pp. 489P.
Meeting Info.: Meeting of the British Pharmacological Society. Manchester, England, UK. April 13-15, 1994.
CODEN: BJPCBM. ISSN: 0007-1188.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 1994
Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1994

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:334191 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497347191
TITLE: Dissociation between mitogenesis and transforming activity in the type 1 IGF receptor with a C-terminal truncation.
AUTHOR(S): Surmacz, E. [Reprint author]; Sell, C.; Kato, H.; **Roberts, C. T.**; Leroith, D.; Baserga, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Jefferson Cancer Inst., Thomas Jefferson Univ., Philadelphia, PA 19107, USA
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (1994) Vol. 8, No. 7, pp. A1320.
Meeting Info.: 85th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. Washington, D.C., USA. May 21-25, 1994.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Aug 1994
Last Updated on STN: 3 Aug 1994

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:329746 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497342746
TITLE: Regional differences in the guinea-pig 5-hydroxytryptamine terminal autoreceptor.
AUTHOR(S): **Roberts, C.**; Watson, J.; Price, G. W.; Jones, B. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Coldharbour Road,

Harlow, Essex CM19 5AD, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology, (1994) Vol. 112, No. PROC. SUPPL. MAY, pp. 301P.
Meeting Info.: British Pharmacological Society Meeting. London, England, UK. January 5-7, 1994.
CODEN: BJPCBM. ISSN: 0007-1188.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Aug 1994
Last Updated on STN: 3 Aug 1994

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:239928 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497252928
TITLE: The intraovarian IGF system as a paradigm for intraovarian regulators.
AUTHOR(S): Adashi, E. Y. [Reprint author]; Resnick, C. E.; Hurwitz, A.; Ricciarelli, E.; Hernandez, E. R.; Botero, L.; **Roberts, C. T.**; Leroith, D.; Rosenfeld, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Reproductive Endocrinology, Dep. Obstetrics Gynecology, Univ. Md. Sch. Med., 405 W. Redwood St., Third Floor, Baltimore, MD 21201-1703, USA
SOURCE: Magness, R. R. [Editor]; Naftolin, F. [Editor]. Serono Symp. Publ. Raven Press, (1993) pp. 83-88. Serono Symposia Publications from Raven Press; Local systems in reproduction.
Publisher: Raven Press, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036-2806, USA. Series: Serono Symposia Publications from Raven Press.
Meeting Info.: Meeting. Paris, France. July 6-7, 1992.
CODEN: SPRPDU. ISSN: 0733-897X. ISBN: 0-88167-909-7.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Conference; (Meeting)
Book; (Book Chapter)
Conference; (Meeting Paper)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 1994
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 1994

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:363846 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199243041996; BR43:41996
TITLE: RETINOIC ACID AND INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR-I MODULATION OF IGF-I BINDING PROTEINS SECRETION AND GENE EXPRESSION IN BREAST CARCINOMA **CELLS.**
AUTHOR(S): ADAMO M L [Reprint author]; SHAO Z-M; LANAU F; CHEN J C; CLEMMONS D; **ROBERTS C T**; LEROITH D; CHEN J C
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV MARYLAND CANCER CENTER, BALTIMORE, MD 21201, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (1992) Vol. 33, pp. 84.
Meeting Info.: 83RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, USA, MAY 20-23, 1992. PROC AM ASSOC CANCER RES ANNU MEET.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**

FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jul 1992
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 1992

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:203591 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199242096666; BR42:96666
TITLE: CYTOKINE PATTERNS OF **CELLS** SPECIFIC FOR BEE VENOM PHOSPHOLIPASE A-2.
AUTHOR(S): **ROBERTS C** [Reprint author]; DHILLON M; NUNN T
CORPORATE SOURCE: KINGSTON, ONTARIO
SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1992) Vol. 89, No. 1 PART 2, pp. 337.
Meeting Info.: FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA, MARCH 6-11, 1992. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL.
CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 1992
Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1992

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:203488 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199242096563; BR42:96563
TITLE: T **CELL** CLONES DEFINE THREE EPITOPES ON BEE VENOM PHOSPHOLIPASE A-2 PLA-2.
AUTHOR(S): NUNN T [Reprint author]; DHILLON M; **ROBERTS C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: KINGSTON, ONTARIO
SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1992) Vol. 89, No. 1 PART 2, pp. 311.
Meeting Info.: FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA, MARCH 6-11, 1992. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL.
CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 1992
Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1992

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:202941 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199242096016; BR42:96016
TITLE: COMPLETE MAPPING OF T **CELL** EPITOPES ON BEE VENOM PHOSPHOLIPASE A-2 PLA-2.
AUTHOR(S): DHILLON M [Reprint author]; **ROBERTS C**; NUNN T
CORPORATE SOURCE: KINGSTON, ONT, CAN
SOURCE: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1992) Vol. 89, No. 1 PART 2, pp. 174.
Meeting Info.: FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA, MARCH 6-11, 1992. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL.
CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.

DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 1992
Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1992

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:137708 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199242065408; BR42:65408
TITLE: EFFECT OF SURFACE CONTACT ON HISTAMINE RELEASE FROM HUMAN MAST **CELLS** AND BASOPHILS.
AUTHOR(S): **ROBERTS C** [Reprint author]; MORLAND C; WARNER J A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PHYSIOL AND PHARMACOL, UNIV SOUTHAMPTOM, BASSETT CRESCENT EAST, SOUTHAMPTON, UK
SOURCE: British Journal of Pharmacology, (1991) Vol. 104, No. PROC. SUPPL. DEC, pp. ABSTRACT 407P.
Meeting Info.: THE BRITISH PHARMACOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, UK, SEPTEMBER 18-20, 1991. BR J PHARMACOL.
CODEN: BJPCBM. ISSN: 0007-1188.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1992

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:514642 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199141115357; BR41:115357
TITLE: INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR I AS AN INTRAOVARIAN REGULATOR BASIC AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS.
AUTHOR(S): ADASHI E Y [Reprint author]; RESNICK C E; HERNANDEZ E R; HURWITZ A; **ROBERTS C T**; LEROITH D; ROSENFELD R
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV REPROD ENDOCRINOL, DEP OBSTET GYNECOL, UNIV MD SCH MED, BALTIMORE, MD 21201, USA
SOURCE: (1991) pp. 161-168. SEPPALA, M. AND L. HAMBERGER (ED.). ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, VOL. 626. FRONTIERS IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION; VII WORLD CONGRESS ON HUMAN REPRODUCTION, HELSINKI, FINLAND, JUNE 26-JULY 1, 1990. XIII+625P. NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS.
Publisher: Series: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.
ISSN: 007-8923. ISBN: 0-89766-670-4(PAPER), 0-89766-669-0(CLOTH).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Nov 1991
Last Updated on STN: 14 Nov 1991

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:288063 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199141008483; BR41:8483
TITLE: GROWTH FACTORS AND FOLLICLE FUNCTION.

AUTHOR(S): ADASHI E Y [Reprint author]; RESNICK C E; HERNANDEZ E R; HURWITZ A; **ROBERTS C T**; LEROITH D; ROSENFELD R; SVOBODA M E; VAN WYK J J
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY, DEP OBSTET GYNECOL, UNIV MD SCH MED, BALTIMORE, MD 21201, USA
SOURCE: Serono Symp. Publ. Raven Press, (1990) pp. 111-116. ADASHI, E. Y. AND S. MANCUSO (ED.). SERONO SYMPOSIA PUBLICATIONS FROM RAVEN PRESS, VOL. 73. MAJOR ADVANCES IN HUMAN FEMALE REPRODUCTION; ROME, ITALY, MAY 10-12, 1990. XVI+410P. RAVEN PRESS: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS.
Publisher: Series: Serono Symposia Publications from Raven Press.
CODEN: SPRPDU. ISSN: 0733-897X. ISBN: 0-88167-652-7.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Jun 1991
Last Updated on STN: 19 Jun 1991

L14 ANSWER 37 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:222442 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140108277; BR40:108277
TITLE: EFFECT OF SHIPPING ON LYMPHOCYTE FUNCTION IMPLICATIONS FOR DATA INTERPRETATION.
AUTHOR(S): BIRX D L [Reprint author]; DAVIS C; VIRANI N; RICKMAN W; **ROBERTS C**; BURKE D; REDFIELD R
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP RETROVIRAL RES, WRAIR, ROCKVILLE, MD, USA
SOURCE: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, (1991) Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 251-252.
Meeting Info.: SYMPOSIUM ON FRONTIERS IN HUMAN RETROVIROLOGY AND RELATED TOPICS HELD AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE LABORATORY OF TUMOR CELL BIOLOGY, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, USA, AUGUST 11-17, 1990. AIDS RES HUM RETROVIRUSES.
CODEN: ARHRE7. ISSN: 0889-2229.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 5 May 1991

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:506025 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199039118021; BR39:118021
TITLE: IGF-1 RECEPTOR GENE EXPRESSION DURING DEVELOPMENT CORRELATION WITH IGF-2 PEPTIDE GENE EXPRESSION.
AUTHOR(S): BONDY C [Reprint author]; **ROBERTS C**; LEROITH D; WERNER H
CORPORATE SOURCE: NINDS, NIDDK
SOURCE: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement, (1990) No. 14 PART F, pp. 52.
Meeting Info.: SYMPOSIUM ON MOLECULAR NEUROBIOLOGY HELD AT THE 19TH ANNUAL UCLA (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES) SYMPOSIA ON MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, SOUTH PADRE ISLAND, TEXAS, USA, APRIL 17-23, 1990. J CELL BIOCHEM SUPPL.

ISSN: 0733-1959.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Nov 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Nov 1990

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:190405 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199038090728; BR38:90728
TITLE: LOCALIZATION OF THE YEAST VACUOLAR MEMBRANE PROTEIN DPAP B.
AUTHOR(S): **ROBERTS C** [Reprint author]; STEVENS T H
CORPORATE SOURCE: INST OF MOL BIOL, UNIV OREGON, EUGENE, OREGON 97403, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement, (1990) No. 14 PART C, pp. 54.
Meeting Info.: SYMPOSIUM ON GENETIC AND IN VITRO ANALYSIS OF CELL COMPARTMENTALIZATION HELD AT THE 19TH ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES SYMPOSIA ON MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, TAOS, NEW MEXICO, USA, FEBRUARY 3-9, 1990. J CELL BIOCHEM SUPPL.
ISSN: 0733-1959.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Apr 1990
Last Updated on STN: 15 Apr 1990

L14 ANSWER 40 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:507790 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198937117449; BR37:117449
TITLE: SEPARATION OF AND COMPOSITIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MESOPHYLL AND NON-MESOPHYLL **CELL** TYPES FROM INDIANGRASS LEAF BLADES.
AUTHOR(S): PIWONKA E J [Reprint author]; KERLEY M S; PATERSON J A JR; **ROBERTS C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV MISSOURI, COLUMBIA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science, (1989) Vol. 72, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. 293.
Meeting Info.: COMBINED MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DAIRY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, USA, JULY 31-AUGUST 4, 1989. J DAIRY SCI.
CODEN: JDSCAE. ISSN: 0022-0302.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Nov 1989
Last Updated on STN: 7 Nov 1989

L14 ANSWER 41 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:364183 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198835048796; BR35:48796
TITLE: DIRECT DETECTION AND ENUMERATION BY MYCOBACTERIA IN DISINFECTANTS BY EPIFLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY.
AUTHOR(S): **ROBERTS C** [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: BAXTER EDWARDS CVS DIV, IRVINE, CALIF, USA

SOURCE: Abstracts of the Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (1988) Vol. 88, pp. 296.
Meeting Info.: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, USA, MAY 8-13, 1988. ABSTR ANNU MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL.
CODEN: ASMACK. ISSN: 0094-8519.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Aug 1988
Last Updated on STN: 9 Aug 1988

L14 ANSWER 42 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:40233 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198834017253; BR34:17253
TITLE: LIPOFUSCIN IN THE AGING HYPOTHALAMO-NEUROHYPOPHYSEAL SYSTEM.
AUTHOR(S): DAVIES I [Reprint author]; FOTHERINGHAM A P; **ROBERTS C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV MANCHESTER UNIT BIOL AGING RES, DEP GERIATRIC MED, UNIV HOSP SOUTH MANCHESTER, NELL LANE, MANCHESTER, M20 9LR, UK
SOURCE: Adv. Biosci. (Oxford), (1987) pp. 277-300. ALOJ TOTARO, E., P. GLEES AND F. A. PISANTI (ED.). ADVANCES IN THE BIOSCIENCES, VOL. 64. ADVANCES IN AGE PIGMENTS RESEARCH; FIRST INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON AGE PIGMENTS: BIOLOGICAL MARKERS IN AGING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS, VICO EQUENSE, ITALY, MAY 29-JUNE 1, 1985. IX+427P. PERGAMON PRESS: OXFORD, ENGLAND, UK; NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS.
Publisher: Series: Advances in the Biosciences.
CODEN: AVBIB9. ISSN: 0065-3446. ISBN: 0-08-035721-0.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Dec 1987
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 1987

L14 ANSWER 43 OF 46 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:194041 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198630105913; BR30:105913
TITLE: LIPOFUSCIN IN THE AGING HYPOTHALAMO-NEUROHYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM.
AUTHOR(S): DAVIES I [Reprint author]; FOTHERINGHAM A P; **ROBERTS C**
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV MANCHESTER, UNIT BIOL AGING RES, MANCHESTER M20 9LR, UK
SOURCE: Archives de Biologie, (1985) Vol. 96, No. 3, pp. 344.
Meeting Info.: INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON AGE PIGMENTS: BIOLOGICAL MARKERS IN AGING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS, VICO EQUENSE, ITALY, MAY 29-JUNE 1, 1985. ARCH BIOL.
CODEN: ABILAE. ISSN: 0003-9624.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:88484 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198427004976; BR27:4976
TITLE: CHEMICAL AND X-RAY MICRO ANALYTICAL DETERMINATIONS OF PROFILES OF BIOGENIC AMINES AND THEIR STORAGE ORGANELLES.
AUTHOR(S): WOOD J [Reprint author]; **OWENS P**; ROSARIO B
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP NEUROBIOL AND ANAT, UNIV TEX MED SCH, HOUSTON, TEX 77030, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Cell Biology, (1983) Vol. 97, No. 5 PART 2, pp. 247A.
Meeting Info.: 23RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., USA, NOV. 29-DEC. 3, 1983. J CELL BIOL.
CODEN: JCLBA3. ISSN: 0021-9525.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:83132 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198426083132; BR26:83132
TITLE: EFFECT OF CIRCULATING FIBRONECTIN ON STIMULATION OF LEUKOCYTE OXYGEN CONSUMPTION AND SERUM OPSONIZING FUNCTION IN BURNED PATIENTS.
AUTHOR(S): DOBKE M K [Reprint author]; PEARSON G; **ROBERTS C**; GERMANY B; HECK E; MASTERS B S S; BAXTER C R
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP SURGERY, UNIV TEX HEALTH SCI CENT DALLAS, 5323 HARRY HINES BLVD, DALLAS, TEX 75235, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Trauma, (1983) Vol. 23, No. 10, pp. 882-890.
Meeting Info.: SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BURN ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA., USA, MAR., 1983. J TRAUMA.
CODEN: JOTRA5. ISSN: 0022-5282.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:43676 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198324043676; BR24:43676
TITLE: INTER SUBJECT VARIATION IN THE EFFECT OF GLUCO CORTICOIDS ON LYMPHOCYTE GROWTH.
AUTHOR(S): BROWNING M C K [Reprint author]; **ROBERTS C**; POTTS R; BROWN R; BECK J S
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP BIOCHEM MED, NINEWELLS HOSP, UNIV DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, UK
SOURCE: Clinical Science (London), (1982) Vol. 63, No. 3, pp. 34P.
Meeting Info.: A COMBINED MEETING OF THE MEDICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY AND THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, JULY 9-10, 1982. CLIN SCI (LOND).
CODEN: CSCIAE. ISSN: 0143-5221.
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Conference; (Meeting)**
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH